The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) price THREE CENTS; mailed at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; served by Carrier: FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, TWO DOLLARS a year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS; five copies EIGHT DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a club of TEN subscribers, at $1,50 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself; or may retain one dollar as his compensation. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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For a few days, my Store, to the rear of my old stand. Entrance on
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SILVER PLATED WARE,
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Desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the Eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the *lowest possible price*.

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JEWELRY and SILVER WARE
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MASONIC HALL BUILDING.
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AT EITHER
Sales Room, Dwellings or in the Country.
Daily Sales at 2 and 7 o'clock,
OF ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.
☞ CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. ☜
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FIRST CLASS TOILET ARTICLES,
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Consultation GRATIS, every Tuesday and Friday from 10 o'clock to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m. se7

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THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET.
M'KEESPORT, PA
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

Advertising Rates.

The following are the rates for advertising in the *Commercial*. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference:

FOR STANDING MATTER.

	Daily. 1 sq	Daily. ½ sq	3 times a week. 1 sq	3 times a week. ½ sq	2 times a week. 1 sq	2 times a week. ½ sq	1 time a week. 1 sq	1 time a week. ½ sq
1 time	$ 60	30						
2 times	1 00	60						
3 times	1 25	80						
1 week	2 00	1 20	$1 50	90				
2 weeks	3 50	1 75	2 10	1 25	1 75	1 00	$1 20	60
3 weeks	5 00	2 50	3 00	1 50	2 50	1 25	1 50	90
1 month	6 00	3 00	4 00	2 00	3 00	1 50	1 80	1 00
2 months	9 00	4 50	5 80	2 90	4 50	2 25	3 00	1 50
3 months	11 00	5 50	7 50	3 75	5 50	2 75	3 75	1 90
4 months	13 00	7 00	8 25	4 55	6 50	3 25	4 25	2 25
5 months	14 00	7 50	9 25	5 00	7 00	3 75	4 60	2 50
6 months	15 00	8 00	10 00	5 50	7 50	4 00	5 00	2 80
9 months	20 00	11 00	13 45	7 80	10 00	5 75	6 95	4 25
1 year	25 00	15 00	17 00	10 40	12 50	7 50	8 50	5 20

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.
(Changeable once a week.)

	3 times a week	2 times a week	1 time a week	Weekly
Six months	$18 00	$14 00	$12 00	$8 40	$00 00
One year	30 00	21 50	18 75	11 50	00 00

Administ'n Notices, 1 time a week 6 times	$2 25
Marriage Notices	5
Funeral Notices, each insertion	50

WHERE THEY REST.

In a little valley hollowed
From the mountain's verdant crest,
Far above the ocean's level,
Far above the world's gay revel,
Just beneath the vaulted heaven,
Where its first pure breath is given,
There they rest.

In the spring the wild bee murmurs,
O'er the sod above them pressed;
And the humming-bird is darting,
Pausing, humming, sipping, starting,
Sipping nectar from the clover
And the roses bending over
Where they rest.

There a little streamlet glideth,
Smiling on like something blest;
And the fresh winds from the mountain,
Joining with that sweet-voiced fountain,
Singing a ceaseless song above them,
For all nature seemed to love them,
In their rest.

Now the little "Pleasant Valley"
In a pure white robe is dressed;
And the winds, in solemn measures,
Chant their dirge—and wondrous treasures—
Ermine robes and gems in keeping—
Winter casts above the sleeping;
Still they rest.

There are but the caskets, folded
In the valley's sheltering breast;
But, by faith, we see the shining,
Of the crowns of peace, entwining,
Spirit brows all white and pearly,
Of the loved who left us early—
Seeking rest.

An Adventure in the Alps—The Perils of Mountain Travel—A Narrow Escape.

A writer in the London *Saturday Review* thus describes a recent perilous adventure in the Alps;

An hour and a half after the departure of our porters, we slowly wended our way to the Lake of Margelin, which we skirted, and were soon upon the ice. The middle of the glacier was almost as smooth as carriage-road, out here and there by musical brooks, produced by the superficial ablation. To one of us the scene opened out with the freshness of a new revelation, as, previously to this year, he had never been among the Alps. To the other, though not new, the region has lost no trace of the interest with which he first viewed it. We moved briskly along the frozen incline, until, after a couple of hours' march, we saw a solitary human being standing on the lateral moraine of the glacier, near the point where we were to quit it for the cave of the Faulberg. At first this man excited no attention. He stood and watched us, but did not move a step towards us, until, finally, our curiosity was aroused by observing that he was one of our own two men. The glacier here is always cut by crevasses, which, while they present no real difficulty, require care. We approached our porter, but he never moved; and when we came up to him he looked stupid, and did not speak until he was spoken to. B. addressed him in the patois of the place, and he answered in the same patois.

His answer must have been more than usually obscure, for our guide misunderstood the most important part of it. "My God!" he exclaimed, turning to us, "Walters is killed" Walters was the guide at the Eggischorn, with whom, in the present instance, we had nothing to do. "No, not Walters," responded the man, "it is my comrade that is killed." B. looked at him with a wild, bewildered stare. "How killed?" he exclaimed. "Smashed in a crevasse," was the reply. We were all so stunned that for some time we did not quite seize the import of the terrible statement. B. at length tossed his arms in the air exclaiming, "Jesu Maria! what shall I do?" With the swiftness that some ascribe to dreams, we surrounded the fact with imaginary adjuncts, one of which was that the man had been drawn dead from the crevasse, and was now a corpse in the cave of the Faulberg; for we took it for granted that, had he been still entombed, his comrade would have run or called for our assistance. Several times in succession he affirmed that the missing porter was certainly dead. "How does he know he is dead?" L. demanded; "men are sometimes rendered senseless without being killed." This question was repeated in German, but met with the same stolid affirmative response. "Where is he, then?" we asked. "There," replied the porter, stretching his arm toward the glacier. "In the crevasse?". A stupid "Ja," was the answer. It was with difficulty that we quelled an imprecation. "Lead the way to the crevasse, you blockhead," and he led the way.

A CAVE.

We were soon beside a wide and jagged cleft which resembled a kind of cave more than an ordinary fissure. This cleft had been spanned by a snow bridge, now broken, and up to the edge of which human footsteps could be traced. The glacier here was considerably torn, but simple patience was the only thing needed to unravel its complexity. This quality our porter lacked, and, hoping to make shorter work of it, he attempted to cross this bridge. It gave way, and he went down, carrying an immense load of *debris* along with him. We looked into the hole at one end of which the vision was cut short by darkness, while immediately under the broken arch it was crammed with snow and shattered icicles. We saw nothing more. We listened with strained attention, and from the depths of the glacier a low moan seemed to issue. Its repetition assured us that it was no delusion—the man was still alive. B. from the first had been extremely excited; and his education as a Roman Catholic, by furnishing him with saints and angels to appeal to, augmented his emotion. When he heard the moaning he became almost frantic. He attempted to get into the crevasse, but was obliged to recoil. It was quite plain that a second life was in danger, for our guide seemed to have lost all self-control. A hand was placed heavily on his shoulder, and he was admonished that upon his coolness depended the life of his friend. "If you behave like a man, we shall save him; if like a woman, he is lost." A first-rate rope accompanied the party, but, unhappily, it was with the man in the crevasse. "Take off coats, waistcoats and braces." They were instantly taken off and knotted together. We watched B. while this work was going on; his hands trembled with excitement, and his knots were evidently insecure. The last junction complete, he exclaimed, "Now let me down!" "Not until each of these knots have been tested; not an inch." Two of them gave way, and L.'s waistcoat also proved too tender for the strain. The *debris* was about forty feet from the surface of the glacier, but two prominences afforded a kind of footing. B. was dropped down to one of these; T. followed, being let down by L.; he could not trust the porter overhead. B. then descended the remaining distance, and was duly followed by T. More could not find room.

THE RESCUE.

The shape and size of the cavity were such as to produce a kind of reasonance, which rendered it difficult to strike the precise spot from which the sound issued; but the moaning continued, becoming to all appearance, gradually feebler. Fearing to wound the man, the *debris* was cautiously rooted away. It rang curiously as it fell into the adjacent gloom. A layer two or three feet thick was thus removed; and finally, from the frozen mass, and so bloodless as to be almost as white as the surrounding snow, issued a single white hand. The fingers moved. Round it we rooted and soon reached the knapsack, which we cut away. With it we regained our rope. The man's head was laid bare, and our brandy-flask was immediately at his lips. He tried to speak but was inarticulate, his words jumbling themselves to a dull moan. His feelings got the better of him at intervals; he wrought like a hero, but at times he needed guidance and stern admonition. The arms once free, we passed the rope underneath them, and sought to draw the man out. But the ice fragments round him had regelated so as to form a solid case. Thrice we essayed to draw him up, thrice we failed, he had to be literally hewn out of the ice, and not until his last foot was extricated were we able to lift him. L. and the porter pulling above, and we pushing him below, the man was raised to the light of day. L. then drew his friend out of the pit, and B. followed. For an hour we had been in the *crevasse* in shirt sleeves—the porter had been in it for two hours—and the dripping ice had drenched us. B., moreover, had worked with the energy of madness, and now the reaction came. He shook as if he would fall to pieces; but the brandy and some covering revived him.

The rescued man was helpless, unable to stand, unable to utter an articulate sentence. B. proposed to carry him down the glacier towards home. Had this been attempted, the man would undoubtedly have died upon the ice. B. thought he would carry him for two hours; but he underrated his own exhaustion and overrated the vitality of his friend. "It cannot be thought of—to the cave of Faulberg, where we must tend him as well as we can." We got him to the side of the glacier, and here B. took him on his back; in ten minutes he sank under his load. L. carried a miscellaneous burden. It was now our turn with the man, then again B.'s, and thus helping each other we reached the mountain grot. The sun had set, and the crown of the Jungfrau was embedded in amber light. Thinking that the Magelin See might be reached before darkness, we proposed starting in search of help. The good B. would not hear of it, and L.'s eye slightly glistened. It is surprising how such an occasion brings out a man's feelings. "God bless you, L., and now for the glacier." But the anxiety to get quickly clear of the crevasses defeated its own object. Thrice we found ourselves in difficulty, and the light was visibly departing. The conviction deepened that persistence would be folly, and the most impressive moment of our experience was that on which we stopped at the brink of a profound fissure and looked upon the mountains and the sky. The serenity was perfect—not a cloud, not a breeze, not a sound—while over the solemn west spread the last hues of sunset.

RECOVERY.

We returned; warm wine was given to our patient, and all our dry clothes were wrapped around him. Hot water bottles were placed at his feet, and his back was briskly rubbed. He continued to groan a long time; but finally, both this and the trembling ceased. The anxious watcher, B, muttered, "He is dead!" We leaned over his face and found him breathing gently; we felt his pulse—it was tranquilly beating. "Not dead, dear old B.; he will be able to crawl home with us in the morning." The prediction was justified by the event; and two days afterward we saw him at Laax, minus a bit of his ear, with a bruise upon his cheek and a few scars upon his hand, but without a broken bone or serious injury of any kind. The self-denying manner in which the second porter spent the night made us forget his stupidity—it may have been stupefaction. If we were to draw a moral from this incident it would be, that disasters in the Alps are far more likely to occur in ordinary places, where caution is not observed, than in really perilous places, where the faculties are all alive, and care is impressed by the certain and manifest consequences of its neglect.

The Tallow-Tree in Algeria.

This remarkable tree, a native of China, and called by botanists *Croton sebiferum*, or *Stillingia sebifera*, has now been successfully acclimatized in Algeria, through the exertions of the French Government. Its cultivation on a large scale would be extremely advantageous to the poorer classes, since it would diminish the cost of candles. A tree ten years old yields from one to two kilogrammes of tallow; fifteen years later, it will yield from three to four. It requires no care or watering. It may be planted on the roadside; its leaves are like those of the aspen; its bark white and smooth; its seeds, of almost hemispherical form, are covered with a waxy substance. In the island of Chusan large quantities of oil and tallow are extracted from its fruit, which is gathered in November or December when the tree has lost all its leaves. The twigs bearing the fruit are cut down and carried to a farm-house, where the seed is stripped off and put into a wooden cylindrical box; open at one end, and pierced with holes at the opposite one. The box is then suspended in a cylindrical kettle containing water, and the diameter of which differs but little from that of the box. The water is then made to boil, and the steam, penetrating into the box, softens the seeds, and facilitates the separation of the tallow. After about a quarter of an hour's exposure to steam, the seeds are poured into a stone mortar, where they are stirred about until all the tallow has been separated in a semi-liquid state. It is afterwards poured into a cylinder with a hole in the bottom, through which it is driven by the action of a press. It comes out perfectly white, free from all husks and impurities, and soon becomes solid. The vessel which receives it has been previously moistened and powdered with a red earth, to prevent the cohesion of the tallow. In hot weather the candles made with the latter are apt to become soft, and even liquid. To guard against this inconvenience they are dipped into wax. The seeds that have undergone the operation above described are pounded, and oil is extracted from them by pressure.

"BLUE" WHITE LETTER PAPER.—The practice of bluing the paper pulp had its origin in a singularly accidental circumstance, which, not merely as an historical fact, but as forming an amusing anecdote, is perhaps worth mentioning. It occurred about the year 1700, at a paper mill belonging to Mr. Buttonshaw, whose wife, on the occasion in question, was superintending the washing of some linen, when accidentally she dropped her bag or powdered blue into the midst of some pulp, in a forward state of preparation, and so great was the fear she entertained of the mischief she had done, seeing the blue rapidly amalgamated with the pulp, that alldsion to it was studiously avoided, until, on Mr. Buttonshaw's inquiring in great astonishment what it was that had imparted the peculiar color to the pulp, his wife, perceiving that no great damage had been done, took courage and at once disclosed the secret, for which she was afterwards rewarded in a remarkable manner by her husband, who, being naturally pleased with an advance of so much as four shillings per bundle upon submitting the "improved" make to the London market, immediately presented a costly scarlet cloak, with much satisfaction, to the sharer of his joys.—*Herring's Paper and Paper Making.*

T. F. WATSON,
PRACTICAL CEMENTER
AND
MASTIC WORKER,
Is prepared to cement the exterior of buildings, with the New York improved Mastic Cement. This material differs from all other Cements. It forms a solid, durable adhesiveness to any surface, and makes a beautiful fine finish equal to stone. Among others for whom I have applied the Mastic Cement, I refer to the following gentlemen:

James McCandless, residence Western avenue, Allegheny, finished five years. T. Bissell, residence Penn st., Pittsburgh, finished five years. J. H. Shoenberger, residence Lawrenceville, finished five years. A. Hoeveler, residence Lawrenceville, finished four years. St. Charles Hotel and Girard House, Pittsburgh, finished five years. Kittanning Court House and Bank, for Barr & Moser, architects, Pittsburgh.

Address T. F. WATSON,
se9 Postoffice box 1306, Pittsburgh.

FIRST PREMIUM
BLIND FACTORY.
G. P. WERTZ,
Manufacturer of
VENITIAN BLINDS,
REVOLVING AND STATIONARY SHUTTERS.
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CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, CORNICES,
CANDELBRASS, LAMPS, &c., &c.,
REGILDED OR REBRONZED,
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Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
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LUBRICATING & REFINED OILS,
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MANUFACTURED OF
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These Chimnies are intended for the flat flame, which heating all parts of the glass equally, does not expose it to cracking.
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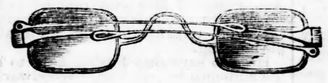

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PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
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DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,
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IMPORTER OF
FINE FIELD GLASSES,
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ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.
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THE LARGEST IN THE WEST IS
Dr. G. W. SPENCER'S,
254 PENN STREET,
The place where you will get the best and cheapest Dentristy in the city: The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest assortment of Teeth ever brought to the city of Pittsburgh, thus enabling patients to make their own selections. Remember, I make no Four or Five Dollar Sets of Teeth. I make nothing but the best ARTIFICIAL TEETH in the world, and at a price within the reach of everybody.
Every operation warranted comfortable and to render good service.
Teeth extracted without pain by the only known process.
Call at No. 254 PENN STREET, and select a set of Teeth that suit your taste, and have them mounted and warranted to please and give perfect satisfaction.
N. B.—A new Book of 150 pages, entitled the FAMILY GUIDE, on the Care and Preservation of the Teeth, by G. W. SPENCER, beautifully illustrated, is in press, and will shortly appear. Price, FIFTY CENTS.
FRAFK CASE, Book and Periodical Depot,
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A large stock on hand, and selling at LOWEST PRICES.
SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS at reduced prices.
NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HALF HOSE, NOTIONS, PAPER COLLARS, &c., at
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STATE FAIR.
THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL
EXHIBITION,
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
WILL BE HELD AT
NORRISTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.
September 29th and 30th and October 1st and 2d, 1863.

Norristown is about seventeen miles west of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill River, and is accessible by railway to every part of the State.

The grounds are beautifully situated, containing 28 acres of ground, with fine large buildings thereon erected, together with a large amount of shedding. The track is to be one of the best half mile tracks in the State. The premiums are the heaviest ever offered by the Society, amounting to about $7,000. The premiums for all grades of cattle exceed $1,000, five of which are $30 each, nineteen from $25 to $15, others running down to lesser rates. Best horses not less than 15 head, 1st premium, $40; 2d premium, $25.

Horses for all grades the premiums exceed $1,350. The highest, $100; 22 between $20 and $30, and others ranging from $15, $10 and $5.

For Sheep and Swine, the premiums range from $10 to $5 and $3.

For Poultry there is a long list of premiums from $2 to $1 each. In the following classes most liberal premiums are offered: Ploughs, Cultivators, Drills, Wagons, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Pumps, Buckets, Tin Ware, Leather and its Manufactures, Gas Fixtures, Marble Mantles, Butter, Flour, Grain and Seeds, Vegetables; and also for Domestic and Household Manufactures, Cloth, Carpets, Satinet, Shirting, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Knit Goods, Needlework, &c., Bread, Cakes, Preserves, Jellies, &c.

Large premiums are offered for every variety of Fruit and Flowers. The Floral Tent will be the largest ever erected by the Society, and will form one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition. Fruit, Grains and Wines will be exhibited in this Department.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and Norristown Railroad have arranged to carry articles for exhibition to and from Exhibition freight free, requiring the forward freight to be prepaid, which will be repaid shippers when goods are returned to the station whence shipped. It is hoped to effect the same with other important roads.

Excursions at reduced rates will be run on all the leading railroads.

Entries can be made at the office, in Norristown, after the 4th day of September. All articles must be entered on the books on or before Tuesday evening, Sept 29th. Exhibitors must become members. Membership $1 00, with four coupon tickets, each of which will admit one person to the Fair once.

SINGLE ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.

☞ A List of Premiums and Regulations can be had by addressing the Secretary.

THOMAS P. KNOX, President.
A. BROWER LONGAER, Sec'y,
Norristown, Pa. se

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SHOULD HAVE ONE.
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"Every business man ought to have one of Lloyd's Telegraph, Express and Railroad Maps, as it is invaluable."—*National Express Co.*

We could fill a volume with such evidence did we deem it necessary.

LLOYD'S STEEL PLATE
Telegraph, Express & Railroad Map
Of the United States, Canadas and New Brunswick. Ready 1st July, and sold only by Subscription. From official drawings and information. WARRANTED ACCURATE OR MONEY REFUNDED. The new Map of the United States is 5x6 feet large, mounted with rollers; shows every RAILROAD, TELEGRAPH and EXPRESS LINE, and where there are Telegraph and Express Offices for receiving and forwarding dispatches and packages throughout the United States and Canadas. All from official information from the principal Express Companies in the United States and Canadas.

The Telegraph Lines are shown just as they run throughout the country, drawings of which were furnished us by the AMERICAN, WESTERN, BRITISH AMERICAN, and six other TELEGRAPH COMPANIES in the United States and Canadas, and may be relied upon as accurate. The Railroads, Telegraph and Express Lines in the Southern States, and those extended since the Rebellion, are just as correct as those of the Northern States.

Accompanying each Main Map is an independent Map of the
EASTERN STATES,
On a scale ten times as large as the main Map. Size 4 feet in dimensions, showing every Railroad, Town and Village very plainly, on a scale of *four miles to an inch*, and warranted the most accurate of any Map of the Eastern States ever made. The two maps go together, and show no less than
60,000 Railroad Stations and Places in the United States and Canadas,
Distinctly, on a magnificent scale, easily comprehended by the Merchant in shipping goods to any point, or in telegraphing.

No work ever before engraved like this. It is a Merchants' Shipping, Express and Telegraphic Guide.

It is mounted on rollers and varnished, for the Counting-House, Hotel or Private Office. Accompanying the Map is a book of 200 pages, in which will be found every RAILROAD and TELEGRAPH STATION, TOWN and CITY, ALPHABETTICALLY ARRANGED, stating in

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:

DANIEL AGNEW,

OF BEAVER.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For President Judge of the District Court.

MOSES HAMPTON.

For Assembly.

I. JOHN P. GLASS,
II. ALFRED SLACK.
III. HANS B HERRON.
IV. WM. H. DENNISTON,
V. THOMAS J. BIGHAM.

For Sheriff.

JOHN H. STEWART.

For Clerk of Courts.

WILLIAM A. HERRON.

For County Treasurer.

DAVID AIKEN, JR.

For Recorder.

ABDIEL McCLURE.

For Register.

WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON.

For County Commissioner.

GEORGE HAMILTON.

For Director of the Poor.

JOHN F. DRAVO.

THE Daily and Weekly *Commercial* can be had in wrappers, ready for mailing, at Pittock's, Fifth Street, opposite the Postoffice.

WE beg the indulgence of our advertisers for any errors that may appear in their favors, as in the flurry attendant upon the getting out of a new paper, such things will happen. We hope to have everything properly arranged and in its right place in a few days.

ACTIVE and reliable newsmen will call upon our citizens for subscriptions to the *Commercial*, but should any be overlooked, those wishing the paper left at their residences or places of business, by leaving their address at the office, No. 72 and 74 Fifth Street, opposite the Postoffice, second story, will have it promptly delivered.

THE NEW MANUFACTURING LAW.

Our readers generally may not be aware that the very liberal act to encourage companies to organize to carry on any "Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining or Quarrying business," has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law. This bill was originally prepared by a committee of the leading Manufacturers of this city, and contemplated only to apply to Allegheny county. In that form this Bill was printed and on the file of the Senate. In fact the wishes of the immediate authors of the Bill were that it should have been passed in that shape. But other Senators desired their Counties included, until it covers the whole State, except some half dozen of Counties specially exempted.

The new law is largely copied from the Massachusetts Statutes, where these manufacturing corporations have been most fully developed. We think its authors were wise to go at once to the place where this modern idea has been most carefully elaborated, and thus avoid the necessity of untried experiments. The act allows any number of three or more individuals to organize a corporation with not less than $5,000 nor more than $500,000 capital. The number of share-holders, the amount of capital, stock, &c., to be recorded in a book kept in the Recorder's office of the County. The facilities for organizing and carrying on the business of the company, are of the most liberal character. We have no doubt that within a few years we shall see a large number of Manufacturing Companies organized under this very liberal law. So far as some half dozen of branches of leading Manufacturers are concerned in Pittsburgh, we have no doubt that individuals have already organized these under the best possible shape. But the defect in our system of Manufacturers, is that the filling up of the smaller departments is not by any means complete; hence, we every day may see the iron, the steel, the copper, the glass, &c., made here, shipped to Massachusetts, worked up into a thousand small articles of daily use and then returned here to our stores to be sold at a cost of one thousand per cent added to our own raw materials. This was designed to have been to some extent remedied by the Act of 1851; but some of the provisions of that Act were illiberal, and others impracticable in their administration. Hence the former laws of Pennsylvania on this subject have been practically a dead letter. We would suggest that some of our Manufacturers get this present law printed in pamphlet form. The annual Acts of 1863 had been printed before the close of July, when this law was signed, and therefore it will not be printed by authority until July, 1864. The cost of two certified copies from the Secretary's office, would publish one thousand copies in pamphlet form. We call the attention of our Manufacturing interest to this, by far the most important law of 1863 to them.

The Peace Programme.

We have had so many intimations of amnesties to bring about peace that it is not at all strange that the authors of these rumors should feel bound to show their hand. Accordingly Fernando Wood, the leader of "the peace on any terms," has come out with two letters to President Lincoln. The whole amount of this is that some authority, deemed by Fernando to be well informed, have expressed a willingness that the South should again come back into the Union, and if an amnesty should be proclaimed, then that Menbers of Congress from that region would return; now all that is required of these authorities is Fernando's certificate of their character. He does not admit that he is himself a traitor, and therefore, of course well informed of the sentiments of his brother traitors—no, he wishes to be treated as a loyal citizen. He will oive no names—no assurance, except his own certificate, of his fellow traitors being willing to come back.

The President thanks him for his note, and assures him that when the rebels cease their resistance to the constituted authority that the war would cease, and in proper time an amnesty would follow. After this we should think that the often repeated charge about this being a negro war should cease. Whenever they cease to wage war, and submit to the laws, then, and not until then, should peace follow.

The friends of the Union must be no laggards in this contest. If they would win they must work. It is not an ordinary election, for upon its result inconceivable consequences and interests depend. Let us, then, make extraordinary exertions.

What Our Neighbors Think of Us.

THE *Pittsburgh Daily Commercial* is the title of a new daily paper just launched on the tide of journalism in the Smoky City. In typographical appearance it will compare favorably with any of the popular newspaper publications of the day, while the tenor of its editorials, the extent of its news, financial and commercial, with the aspect of its advertising columns, show that the enterprise has brains, industry and patronage to encourage it to success. It is edited with an ability that at once indicates the force and purpose of those in charge of its columns, and from the boldness with which it has espoused a loyal cause, we may expect a right good service from the *Commercial* during this and future political campaigns for principle in the Keystone State. It has a wide field to operate in, and if it succeeds fairly in representing the true sentiments and preferences of the loyal men of Allegheny county, it will accomplish a work for which loyal men all over the Commonwealth will be grateful.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A NEW PAPER.—A newspaper styled the *Commercial* made its appearance this morning. It is neatly printed and of fair appearance. As no more unprofitable period could be selected for starting a new journal than now, it is presumable that its object is political influence.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

[Our chief design is to give prominence to the Commercial, Financial and News features of the paper.—ED. COM.]

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL.—This is a new journal, the first number of which dates Monday, September 7, 1863. It is the largest paper in Pittsburgh. The material used, and the editorials, are excellent. It is, in its line, an improvement on anything which Pittsburgh has been producing. It sustains the National and State administrations, professing not to be blind, but not either to be eagle-eyed in discovering faults. It shows much dislike to Copperheads, but still evinces a good degree of liberality toward honorable opponents. So far we sqould be disposed to class it as liberal Republican. Terms; $8.00 a year for daily; $2 for weekly, with reduction to clubs.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.—We inadvertently omitted to notice, yesterday, the appearance of a new daily paper, *The Daily Commercial*. The paper is issued in handsome style, typographically and otherwise, and will doubtless become a popular institution. It is published under the auspices of a company of business men, as we learn from its prospectus, and will support the Republican nominee for Governor.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

NEW DAILY PAPER.—The Pittsburgh *Daily Commercial* is the name of a new Union paper, just started by "the Commercial Printing Company" of Pittsburgh. It is a handsome and ably conducted three-penny paper, and gives a cordial support to the National and State Administrations. We wish the *Commercial* abundant success.—*Lancaster Express.*

NEW PAPER.—We have just received a new daily paper, published at Pittsburgh, Pa., and called "The Pittsburgh *Daily Commercial*." The typography is very neat, and in fact the whole *ensemble* is attractive. It has hoisted the names of Curtin and Agnew as its candidates for Governor and Judge, and will advocate their election because they are "identified as the representative men of the loyal sentiment of the Old Keystone State." We hail this new paper as a co-laborer in the good cause, recommend it to our business men, and gladly extend to it the right hand of fellowship, and place it upon our exchange list.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

THE *Pittsburgh Commercial* is the title of a new and beautifully printed daily paper, just issued at Pittsburgh, the second number of which has reached us. The paper contains a large amount of reading matter, is cleverly edited, and the general arrangement of the paper is good.—*Steubenville Herald.*

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.—Of this new Pittsburgh journal, we have received the first number. It is a large and beautiful sheet, and its contents are varied and judicious.—*Greensburg Republican.*

THE "COMMERCIAL."—We neglected, yesterday, to notice the advent of a new daily paper, under the above title. It is a fair sheet, as to size and typographical appearance, and professedly devoted to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the city. We do not know who the gentlemen engaged in the enterprise are, as no names appear in the issue before us. The paper is issued by "The *Commercial* Printing Co."—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

THE POST AND JUDGE KELLY.

Some aspiring individual handed to one of the officers of the meeting, while Judge Kelly, was speaking at Concert Hall, last Friday evening, what turns out to be the following note. His anxiety to air himself led to a publication in the *Post*, on Monday, of his note. The epistle was by us handed to Judge Kelly after he left the stage, and as we called his attention to the distressed individual's note in the *Post* of Monday; it is only fair that the following communication sent to the *Post*, and by it not inserted should see the light:

"HON. WM. D. KELLY—Dear Sir:—In your speech this evening at Concert Hall, you will please tell the people of Allegheny county, *your* opinion of the *honesty* of Governor Curtin, and if he is justly entitled to the votes of HONEST MEN."

Pittsburgh, Sept. 4, 1863.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Post.

DEAR SIR—My attention has this moment been called to a communication in your issue of to-day, under the caption of "The Hon. W. D. Kelly, and Gov. Curtin's Honesty," which is so replete with misstatements that I must beg you to permit me to correct them lest your readers may be misled by the mistakes of your correspondent.

The writer says he caused a note to be "handed him (me) during his (my) remarks at Concert Hall on Friday night."

I received no note from him or anybody else during my address in that Hall. This fact every veracious man who saw me while delivering that address will attest. This test embraces your correspondent, as he says he "was present during the entire delivery of the speech." His anonymous note was handed to me privately shortly after the adjournment of the meeting.

He also says I spoke of Judge Woodward as a copperhead. This I deny. I did say, which is notoriously true, that he is a secessionist, that he holds and proclaims the doctrine of Calhoun, Yancey and Davis, that a State has the right to secede; and that he urged the citizens of Philadelphia "to let South Carolina go in peace if she would go." I also said, that he publicly proclaimed it as his opinion that "Human Slavery"—unpaid labor—"is an incalculable blessing."

He also says that I tried hard to make the audience believe Judge Woodward was connected with the Know Nothing organization.

He will permit me to say, that I did no such thing. I was not a member of that organization, and do not know whether Judge Woodward belonged to it or not.

When, however, I commented on the fact, that he regarded a system of unpaid labor as an incalculable blessing; I said it was consistent with the policy of his party and his own instincts. In proof of this I cited the terrible blow he had, when a member of the convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, aimed at the millions of white laborers of foreign birth who have emigrated to this State since the 4th of July, 1841, or who may hereafter escape to it from the oppression of the Old World. I referred by date the 17th November, 1837, to the resolution which he proposed to the convention, instructing a committee, "to inquire into the propriety of so amending the constitution *as to prevent any foreigners who may arrive in the State after the fourth day of July, 1841, from acquiring the right to vote or to hold office in this commonwealth.*" I also mentioned the fact that he enforced his doctrine by a speech, and I urged the citizens present to withhold power from one who held the rights of the laboring masses in such contempt.

Your correspondent also says, that I did not tell the people "that Andrew G. Curtin was loyal or honest," and asks me still to answer a question which he did not then propound to me. Let this be my answer, and I pray you lay it before your readers as an act of justice to one whom you have permitted to be assailed through your columns by an anonymous writer. I did urge the persons present to vote for Curtin and Agnew, as honest men, earnest patriots, and lovers of freedom and political equality. Yes Mr. "Union," *alias* "Honest men," I do believe Andrew G. Curtin to be an honest man and a sincere patriot.

Meanwhile, I remain dear sir, very truly yours, WM. D. KELLY.

Monongahela House, Sept. 7, 1863.

The Richmond *Examiner* of April 16th, 1861, said: "War will disorganize the industry of the North; it can have little effect upon the industry of the South." Two years have proved the folly of such expectations. The industry of the South is running away towards the north star, and the slaveholders are afraid to think of the number of slaves they have lost.

That the election of Mr. Justice Woodward would greatly comfort and encourage the rebels and their Northern sympathizers, no one can doubt, and few would have the hardihood to deny. And yet many of the supporters of Mr. Justice Woodward profess to be friends of the Union, to be opposed to Secession, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Is this insanity, or is it hypocrisy.

The Democrats state that the war will be prolonged until the end of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Had they held office at the beginning of the war, it would have been ended by the prolongation of Jeff. Davis' Administration.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Sale of Confiscated Estates—Gen. Rosecrans' Official Report—Report from Gen. Averill.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—The life interest of seventeen different persons to certain policies of ground and improvements, forfeited and condemned to the United States under the confiscation act, was sold to-day under a decree of the court. The attendance of persons was large. Provost Marshal Todd was present, and gave notice that the military authorities had taken possession of eight of the houses, and would retain them until they should see proper to surrender the premises. Col. Lamon expressed his regret that the military authorities had interfered with the sale, and said the purchase must be governed by the fact. Accordingly under this restriction the estates sold from one-quarter to one-fifth of their actual value.

Major General Rosecrans' report of the operations in Middle Tennessee is officially promulgated. It embreces the preliminaries which resulted in driving the rebels out of that portion of the State. From the occupation of Murfreesboro, a point 212 miles from the nearest point of supplies, our loss was 85 killed, 462 wounded, and 13 missing. We captured many small arms, 3 field pieces, 6 caissons, 3 limbers, 3 rifled siege pieces without carriages, besides arms destroyed by the cavalry and infantry, quartermaster stores, 89 tents, 89 flags, and 35,000 sacks of corn and corn meal. The total number of prisoners taken was 59 commissioned officers, and 1,575 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The following report has been made by Gen. Averill to Gen. Kelly:—Hutonsville, Va. Aug. 30—General I have the honor to report the safe return of my command to this place, after an expedition through the counties of Hardy, Pendleton, Highland, Bath, Greensboro and Pocrhontas. We drove Gen. Jackson out of Pocahontas over the Warm Spring Mountains in a series of skirmishes destroying their saltpetre works, burnt camp North-west and a large amount of arms, equipments and stores. We fought a severe engagement with a superior force under command of Maj, Gen. Sam Jones and Col. Patten, at Rocky Gap, near the White Sulphur Springs. The battle lasted during two days. We drove the enemy from his first position, but the want of ammunition and the arrival on the second day of three regiments to reinforce the enemy, from the direction whence the co-operation of Gen. Scammon had been promised, decided me to withdraw my command.

Our loss in the battle was probably over 100 officers and men killed and wounded, among whom are Capt. Paul and Baron Van Koenig, aid-de-camp, killed while leading an assault on the enemy's right, and Major McNally, of the 2d Va., and Capt. Ewing, of the artillery, dangerously wounded. I have reason to believe the enemy's loss greater than ours. One Parrott gun burst on the first day, and becoming worthless was abandoned. Great efforts up to noon to-day have been made by the combined forces of Imboden and Jackson to prevent our return, but without success. We have brought in over thirty prisoners, including a major and two or three lieutenants; also, a large number of cattle, horses, &c. WM. W. AVERILL.

Southern News.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 9.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 8th, contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—Morris Island was evacuated yesterday afternoon. The enemy had advanced their sappers up to the front of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold it, Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which took place at noon. The enemy holds Cummings Point, in full view of the city. Heavy firing is now going on between Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie and the monitors.

The following is from the Richmond *Whig*, of the 8th.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday, and far into the night. About fifteen of our men were killed and wounded at batteries Wagner and Gregg. The attempt to assault battery Gregg was repulsed before the enemy had completed their landing. Great havoc is supposed to have been made on the enemy's boats by our grape and cannister. At dark on Wednesday, the enemy having advanced their suppers up to the very moat of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold the Island longer, Gen. Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which was executed between 8 o'clock P. M. and 1 A. M. with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg, and withdrew noiselessly, in forty barges. Only one barge, containing twelve men, was captured. All quiet this morning.

CHARLESTON, September 7.—Noon.—A dispatch from Major Stephen Elliott, commanding at Fort Sumter, announces that a flag of truce demanding the immediate surrender of that fort has been received from Admiral Dahlgren by Lt. Brown, of the steamer Palmetto State. Beauregard has telegraphed to Elliott to reply to Dahlgren that he can have Fort Sumter when he takes it and holds it, and that in the meantime such demands are puerile and unbecoming.

8 P. M.—At six one of the iron clads and a monitor approached the fort closer than usual and opened a hot fire against it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island, including those oi Moultrie, replied heavily. The firing is still going on.

Military Matters in Grant's Department—Wholesale Desertion From the Rebel Army.

CAIRO, Sept. 9.—The steamer City of Alton left here this morning for Memphis and Vicksburg, having on board Gens. Logan and Burbridge, *en route* to their commands, also Mr. Millen, transportation agent, on his way to Memphis. Millen has just returned from Washington, and news of the reopening of irade soon expected. Brigadier Generals Tuttle and Sweney are here *en route* South. The steamer Julia arrived last night from New Orleans, making the run in six days. She brings dates to the 2d.

An officer from Brashear City, on the 1st gives the following: A deserter from Byson's Texas regiment came into Brashear City on Sunday, he states that the order read to the troops by order of Gen. Dick Taylor, that General Magruder was killed in Galveston the week previous by one of his Lieutenants, who caught him in a criminal act with his wife. Deserters also state that the whole rebel force in La. is not over ten thousand, and scattered from Brashear City to Opalousas and Alexandria, under command of Taylor, headquarters at Alexandria, the regiment which the deserters belonged to, nearly all deserted. Two more regiments are in open mutiny and declare they will fight no loncer as the Confederaee cause is hopeless.

From Havanna.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The steamer Patapsco from Havana to the 3d, arrived to-night. News from Vera Cruz to the 15th is of little importance. The occupation of Tampico by the French, was effected by an expedition of vessels with 1,000 infantry and 700 cavalry. After slight resistance the city and port were occupied. Doblado raised 4,000,000 dollars, and with 4,000 men started westward to purchase arms and recruit men in California. Great Alajara is being fortified by Gen. Ortigae. Count Du Bois and Saligny were very ill.

The French forces occupied Tucalcuigo on the 18th, after a slight resistance. Miramon had given in his adhesion to the new order of things. Another rebellion is reported to have broken out in San Domingo, in consequence of which Gen. Luero had been obliged to shut himself up with the garrison in the fort, abandoning the city. Troops were subsequently sent, which cleared the city and scattered the rebels with one bayonet charge, in which there was but one killed and twelve wounded; the one killed was the commander-in-chief of the whole expedition, who was shot in the head. It was reported that there was another battle.

Yellow fever was raging in Havana considerably.

Washington City Items.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A *Tribune* dispatch dated Washington, Sept. 8th, says: Guerrillas, about three hundred strong, are reported to be near Percellsville, in Loudon county. Mosby's forces are scattered since the wounding of their commander.

Maj. Gen. Blair has arrived in town. Col. John Hay, Private Secretary to the President, has returned from his vacation. Secretary Stanton is again at his post.

Between two hundred and three hundred deserters arrived here from New York to-day, under guard. They will be distributed to their regiments at once.

Two days ago a raid was made by the rebels upon a brigade of the 6th corps. The guerrillas dashed into the camp and fired into the tent of Gen. Bartlett, and carried off the brigade flag. It is said that the General had his headquarters too far from the camp of his troops.

Admiral Farragut arrived in Washington to-night, and was serenaded at Willard's.

Another Invasion by Quantrill.

ST. LOUIS, September 9.—A special to the *Democrat*, from Paoli, Kansas, says between Leavenworth and here the most exciting reports are in circulation, of another threatened invasion of Kansas. Quantrill has at least one thousand men near the Kansas line. The feeling in Johnston, Miama, Linn and Bourbon Counties cannot be appreciated by any one removed from the seat of danger. The supposed return of Quantrill has created universal feeling. In the border Counties the citizens are organizing into military companies and regiments, and the towns on the border are nightly patrolled by citizens. A large number of families will leave these counties unless something is done for their protection, as the condition of the women and children are the most painful.

The meeting to-day will be a great gathering of rebel haters and radical Union men. Lane, Parrott, Woodlight, Sidney, Clark, Jennison, Insley, Bobcock, Osborn, Shannon, Lowe, Hoyt, Reynolds, Miller, Lawrence, A. C. Wilder, D. W. Wilder, and many other well known men are here. Among all these is one opinion, we must kill the bushwhackers or they will kill us. They are in favor of putting them out of the way immediately.

The Anglo-Rebel Iron Clads.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The *Tribune* has the following:—From a passenger by the steamship Scotia, who enjoyed peculiarly favorable facilities for becoming familiar with the facts, we learn that the Anglo-Rebel iron-clads are being pushed forward to completion with the utmost vigor. Two 2,000 ton iron-clads, combining the ram and Monitor principles, are being built by Layard, at Firkenhead. One of these is already launched. They are plated with four-inch iron, and each carry two turrets twelve inches thick, and have formidable rams projecting from their sterns. Each turret will carry two 200-pounder rifle guns, and each vessel will be armed in addition with two 100-pounder stern chasers. The guns were ready at Preston, Lancashire, and would be shipped and put on board in the Irish channel.

Destructive Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, September 9.—Last night a fire broke out in the Wilkinson Elevator, which soon extended to the C. J. Wells Elevator, and both, with their contents, were destroyed. About 50,000 bushels of grain was stored in the former, and 20,000 bushels in the latter, chiefly corn. The grain was fully insured. The Elevators were insured for about $50,000. The warehouse adjoining the Wells Elevator was also destroyed. Total loss estimated at $400,000.

The loss by the conflagration last night was $250,000, mostly insured in New York and New England offices.

Chattanooga Occupied by Federal Troops.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—Gen. Crittenden's division of Rosecrans' army took possession of Chattanooga to-day. The enemy evacuated yesterday, retreating south.

Some excitement was caused at Columbus this afternoon, occasioned by some cavalry men tearing down a Vallandigham flag.

The Siege of Fort Wagner Progressing.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The transport City of Baltimore, from Charleston Bar on the 6th, has arrived. She reports the siege of Wagner and Sumter yet going on. The iron-clads and land batteries were bombarding Wagner, which had not replied for two days. The casualties were very few.

Reported Evacuation of Morris Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 9.—The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived from City Point, with reports that Morris Island has been evacuated by the Confederates.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Cotton firm at 69@70c. Flour without decided change; fresh ground is steady with a moderate demand; old dull and declining at $4 80@4 95. Whisky a shade firmer at 50@50½c. Wheat quiet; good and prime parcels scarce and firmer; common to inferior dull and declining. Corn a shade firmer but not a great deal doing; shipping mixed was afloat at 75½@76c; Western yellow, 77c, and 75½c for unsound Western. Oats quiet and very firm at 63@69 for Western. Sugar steady at 5c for Melado and 9¾@11½c for Muscovado. Pork—without decided change; $13 25@16 for naw prime mess; 5000 bbls new mess, deliverable on or before the 15th of October, seller's option, at $13 75, and, last evening, 1500 bbls new mess, for December, at $14. Beef quiet and unchanged. Bacon sides quiet. Lard—market oped firm and closed more active and firmer at 10@10¾c. Money is moderately active. Government Stocks quiet and without decided change. Stocks lower; P Ft W & C RR 84¼; C & P 101; Illinois Central scrip 127½; Missouri Sixes, guaranteed, 132½; Reading, 117½; Michigan Central, 120; M S 94½; Chicago & Tofedo, 118; Hudson 147; Erie, preferred, 106¾; Erie, 107¾; N Y Central, 134¾; Missouri Sixes, one year, 99½.

Another Battle Expected near Culpepper.

A *Tribune* headquarters dispatch of the 8th says that Col. R. C. Hill, of the rebel army, sent word across the Rappahannock, from Fredericksburg, that he would like to see an officer of our army. The wish being made known to Gen. Custer, the General himself crossed. The motive of Gen. Hill's request was to make inquiry respecting General Gregg, with whom he was once a classmate and intimate friend. General Custer received a note from Colonel Hill which was forwarded. Colonel Hill remarked confidentially to General Custer that peace was near at hand. This assertion was also voluntarily made by two rebel officers who were in the boat which conveyed Gen. Custer, and by others on shore. On being asked the reason of the assertion they would not communicate it, simply reiterating their opinion. Col. Hill would not state what command he was connected with, but appeared to be a staff officer. At least 1,000 cavalry and infantry trom the rebel army thronged about the wharf as spectators, when General Custer landed. His reception by the officers was exceedingly cordial. Notwithstanding these expectations of peace, the rebels expected another battle near Culpepper. They did not anticipate attacking us, but presumed that our army being strongly reinforced by the conscription, would speedily assume the offensive. General Lee is yet in Richmond, doubtless in consultation among the heads of the rebel government in earnest. Great amicability exists between our pickets and those of the enemy. Yesterday about one hundred men belonging to both armies bathed together in the Rappahannock.

Judge Lowrie on the Necessities of the Poor Man and the Rich Man.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Judge Lowrie, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the "Sunday law" case, wherein it was claimed by the prosecutor that if the *poor* could not ride to church on Sunday, in the cars, the *rich* should not ride to church in their carriages. In other words, "what is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander." Judge Lowrie had before decided that it was a violation of the law for the cars or omnibuses to run on Sunday, because it was a desecration of the Lord's day, and as many believed the cars and the omnibuses were the *poor man's* carriage, they should be allowed to ride in them on Sunday, but Judge Lowrie said no! Then the people turned about and said Judge Lowrie rides to church on Sunday in his carriage, we will arrest his driver for doing his worldly business of *driving* for the Judge on Sunday; and so the Judge's driver was arrested with other drivers, and Mr. Logan's driver took his case to the Supreme Court, and Judge Lowrie had the modesty to write out and deliver the opinion, and as the case turned upon the *necessity* of *riding* to church on Suuday. and it was claimed that as the *poor man's* carriage had been stopped, the rich man's should be stopped also. He defined the term necessity, in the precise words following, to wit: "*What may be a luxury or a pleasure to a* POOR MAN *may be a neceisity when he has grown* RICH!" The plain English of which is, that when a man is poor it is not necessary for him to ride to church, he should *walk*, but when he *is rich it is* necessary for *him* to *ride* to church. Ergo, the drivers of the carriages of Lowrie and Logan drove for *rich men*, therefore, it was a case of *necessity*, and under the law it was no offence; but the drivers of the omnibuses were convicted.

MUDSILL

DIED:

GILES—On Wednesday morning, September 9th, Mrs. MARY GILES, wife of Daniel Giles, in the 72d year of his age.

BROWN—On Tuesday evening, September 8th, Rev. A. B. BROWN, D. D., in the 55th year of his age.

M'KINNEY—On Tuesday evening September 8th, of dysentery, CHARLES, son of William and Margaret M'Kinney, aged three years and four days.

LANE—On Tuesday, September 8th, ELIZABETH HUTCHISON, eldest daughter of George and Elizabeth Lane, aged eleven years and four months.

UNION RALLY.—There will be a meeting of the loyal men of Allegheny City and vicinity, held in the DIAMOND, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 10th, at 7 o'clock. Prominent speakers will be in attendance. [It

THE UNION

MUST BE PRESERVED.

NO PARTY BUT OUR COUNTRY.

All LOYAL CITIZENS, without regard to party, who are in favor of the

GOVERNMENT OF OUR COUNTRY

AND A

Vigorous Prosecution of the War,

For the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of

OUR GLORIOUS UNION.

All who love their Country!
All who hate Secession and Aristocracy!
All who love Liberty, and are true to the principles of our Revolutionary Sires!
ALL, whether native or adopted, who glory in the title of American Citizen!
All who are in favor of the election of the SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

and opposed to GEORGE W. WOODWARD, who disfranchised our noble volunteer soldiers, and reduced them to the position of non-voting negroes; and all who are in favor of the election of the incorruptible Judge, DANIEL AGNEW, to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, are cordially invited to assemble in

GRAND MASS CONVENTION

At SCOTCH HILL MARKET SQUARE, corner GRANT and SECOND Streets,

IN PITTSBURGH,

On Wednesday, Sept. 16th, 1863.

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The following eminent speakers will address the Convention:

Gov. DAVID TOD, of Ohio;
Gov. MORTON, of Indiana;
Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Penna;
Major General BUTLER;
Major General LOGAN;
Major General FRANZ SIGEL;
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE;
Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD;
Hon. ROBT. McKNIGHT;
Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON;
Hon. P. C. SHANNON;
Col. J. B. CLARK;
THOS. M. MASHALL, Esq.
A. H. GROSS, Esq. se9d&wtd

The Union Must and Shall be Preserved.

GRAND MASS CONVENTION

AT

M'KEESPORT,

THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF Western Pennsylvania will assemble at M'KEESPORT,

ON

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th,

at 2 o'clock p. m., to consult and deliberate upon the state of the country. Every man willing to live under and sustain the good old flag, is earnestly requested to attend. The following eminent speakers will address the people:

HON. A. G. CURTIN,
HON. G. V. LAWRENCE,
THOS. HOWARD, Esq.,
J. J. SIEBENICK, Esq.,
T. M. MARSHALL, Esq.
HON. J. K. MOORHEAD,
HON. P. C. SHANNON,
COL. J. B. CLARK,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK, Esq.

GIVE ONE DAY TO YOUR COUNTRY!

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Gen. Thomas M. Howe, C. P. Markle, Westmoreland county; H. A. Weaver, John M'Dowell, Crossan, Pittsburgh; John F. Dravo, Mifflin; Benjamin Coursin, Elizabeth; W. F. Harrison, Samuel Milliken, M'Keesport; John J. Muse, Versailles.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Gen. C. P. Markle, West Newton; H. Blackstone, Esq., Connellsville; R. H. McAuley, Coultersville; John E. Shaffer, Elizabeth; Sam'l Walker, Elizabeth; Benj. Coursin, Elizabeth tp.; G. H. Tower, Elizabeth; Frank Patterson, Elizabeth tp.; Capt. Samuel Carr, Elizabeth tp.; Daniel Sarver, West Elizabeth; Wm. O'Neil, West Elizabeth; Joseph Wilson, Jefferson tp.; John C. Risher, Mifflin tp.; John Willock, Mifflin tp.; John B. Corey, Versailles tp.; Capt. Ben. Wood, Versailles tp.; George Finley, Collins tp.; Capt. C. W. Batchelor, Peebles tp.; Dr. Wm. J. Gilmore, Lower St. Clair tp.; John F. Herron, James C. Gray, Pitt. tp.; Wm. Little, Daniel O'Neil, Robert Mackey, Wm. M. Hersh, Wm. M. Hartzell, Wm. A. Lare, Pittsburgh; John F. Jennings, James Park, jr., Allegheny city; Wm. Bushee, Samuel Fritch, A. C. Critchlow, Thomas Penny, Harvey Berry, M'Keesport. se7

FULTON'S

VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP,

Difficulty of breathing, Phthisic, Bronchitis, Cartarrhal affection, spitting of blood, whooping cough, pains in the breast, consumption, asthma, and all the diseases of the chest and lungs.

☞ Prepared and sold by

J. M. FULTON, Druggist,

67 and 69 FIFTH street, two doors below the Postoffice. se10:1y

Iron City College.

HON. WILSON M'CANDLESS,
Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

Cor. PENN and ST. CLAIR streets, Pittsburgh.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST. $35 pays for a full Commercial course.

No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

Professor A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of Premiums, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh.

☞ Attend where the sons and clerks of bankers and business men graduate. se9

NEW GOODS—

NEW FALL DRY GOODS,

The largest and best selected stock of foreign and domestic

DRY GOODS

Just received and opening daily, with all the new and desirable styles of

MANTLES,

At the New and extensive establishment of

ALEX. BATES,

21 Fifth street.

☞ Country merchants are invited to call and examine the stock. sep10

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT.

NEW DISCOVERY

By J. DIAMOND, practical optician and manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles. They are warranted to strengthen and improve the sight. The lenses are imported direct from Russia, which can be seen at my office. Notwithstanding the attacks of jealous spectacle vender in this city who aspires to the name of optician, the Russian Pebble Spectacles are receiving daily the warmest endorsements of our citizens. All that is asked is to examine all other spectacles, and then call and examine the Russian Pebble. For sale only by

J. DIAMOND,

20 FIFTH street, Post Building.

N. B. Beware of venders and counterfeiters. se8

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine INsurance.

Office No. 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh.

se9:dy P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

WALL PAPER.—FOR THE FALL SALES OF 1863.

VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,

DECORATIONS FOR HALLS,

and new cheap papers, in great variety, for sale at the lowest rates, FOR CASH, at No. 107 MARKET Street, near Fifth.

se10 JOS. R. HUGHES.

JOHN LUNDY'S

ELDORADO

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Corner of FIFTH and SMITHFIELD streets.

PITTSBURGH.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. se9dy

PITTSBURGH BREWERY,

JOSHUA RHODES,

Brewer, Malster and Hop Dealer,

DUQUESNE WAY, BETWEEN IRWIN ST. AND ST. CLAIR STREET BRIDGE.

se9 PITTSBURGH.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS,

AT

BARKER'S,

59 MARKET STREET.

NEW SILKS,

NEW SHAWLS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

se7

PURVIANCE'S

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS,

Corner Fifth and Market streets.

2d and 3d stories, over Richardson Jewelry store,

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OF EVERY STYLE,

PLAIN OR COLORED,

from the popular

CARTE DE VISITE to

CABINET and LIFE SIZE.

Mr. PURVIANCE

Would particularly call the attention of the

AGED AND INFIRM to the easy accessibility

of this establishment, being reached by a single

short flight of stairs.

Prices Moderate.

and satisfaction guaranteed. se7

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....H. OVERINGTON.

Fourth night of the charming young actress, Miss SUSAN DENIN.

This THURSDAY EVENING, will be performed

THE FLOWERS OF THE FORREST.

Cynthia.....Miss Susan Denin.
Capt. Davrock.....Mr. Kames.
Ishmeal.....Mr. Chippendale.
Kinchin.....Mr. Lewis.
Lemuel.....Annie Eberlie.
SONG.....Miss Fanny Burt.

To conclude with

PERFECTION.

Chas. Parragon.....C. Loveday.
Sam.....J. O. Sefton.
Kate O'Brian.....Annie Hyatt.

GRAND COUNCIL R. U. L., FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—This Council will meet every TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at headquarters, WILKINS' HALL. Delegates are requested to be regular in attendance. [se8:3t

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CLIFF MINING CO., Pittsburgh, Aug. 28th, 1863.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the North Cliff Mining Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That an assessment of FIFTY CENTS per share of the capital stock be called in, payable to the Treasurer, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 5th day of October next.

THOS. M. HOWE,

The Daily Commercial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

There will be a Union meeting at the Club Rooms, Wilkins' Hall, this evening. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Col. Stone.—Col. Roy Stone, who was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, is still at the Huron House, in New Brighton, and is slowly recovering from the effects of his wounds.

Personal.—Mayor Alexander, of Allegheny, having gone East, Alderman Jas. Miller, of the Third ward, is officiating in his stead.

Pay Your Taxes.—We would advise all our friends to settle their taxes with the County Treasurer immediately, and thereby save the per centage, as the time will soon expire, and five per cent. will be added.

B. V. R. R.—The Beaver Valley Railroad is rapidly approaching completion. We learn that it is the expectation of those connected with the road to have the cars running to New Castle within three weeks.

Colored Recruits.—We understand that colored recruits from various parts of Western Pensylvania arrive in the city daily, averaging fifteen or twenty a day. A squad of thirty from a neighboring county is expected in the city to-day.

Timely Notice.—We are requested to state that all parties, whether defendants or prosecutors, are expected to be ready to proceed with ther cases before Court to-day. It is absolutely necessary that the business of the Commonwealth should be closed up as soon as possible, and persons having business with the Court will find it to their advantage to be ready to proceed.

The Draft.—Following is a synopsis of yesterday's proceedings at the Provost Marshal's office of the Twenty-third District: Fifteen were sent to camp, sixteen paid three hundred dollars, ten were examined by the surgeon and pronounced unfit for service, and eight were discharged for various causes. Twenty-five passed their surgical examination.

Volunteering in Pennsylvania.—Volunteering in the rural districts of Pennsylvania has been on the increase during the past month. By the monthly reports of the recruiting officers stationed in the various parts of the Commonwealth, it appears that the number of men recruited in August exceeds that of any previous month this year. The volunteers were assigned mostly to the infantry regiments in the Army of the Potomac.

Explosion of a Locomotive.—We learn that on Monday evening last a small locomotive on the Sandy Creek Coal Railroad, in Penn township, exploded, owing to a defect in the boiler. The engineer, Andrew Mitchell, formerly engineer at the jail, was terribly scalded, and it is thought will not recover. Mr. Dickson, one of the proprietors of the coal works, was also injured, but to what extent we did not learn.

Large Funeral Cortege.—The funeral of Henry Vierheller, one of our oldest German fellow citizens, took place yesterday afternoon, and was very largely attended. The funeral procession was headed by Teorge's brass band, after which came some three hundred Odd Fellows, followed by upwards of fifty carriages containing the relatives and friends of the family. The interment took place in the Cemetery on Troy Hill.

Mass Meeting.—A Union mass meeting will be held at Homewood Station, on the Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & ChicagoR. W., on Thursday next. Homewood is about twenty-three miles from this city, at the junction of the Pittsburgh F. W. & Chicago Railway and the Beaver Valley Railroad. A large attendance is expected, distinguished speakers have been invited, and ample arrangements have been made for the accommodation of all who may be present.

Deserter Arrested.—Martin Kress, a private of company "K," Fourteenth Pennsylvania regiment, who deserted from his regiment in June last, at Beverly, Va., was arrested yesterday by Captain J. W. Kirker, Provost Marshall of the 23d District, who delivered him into the custody Captain Henry B. Hays, commandant of the post. He will be sent back to his regiment, to be dealt with as a court martial may direct.

Pulpit Oratory.—Rev. W. B. Watkins, A. M., Pastor of the M. E. Church, New Brighton, preached a sermon on Sabbath evening last, in the new M. P. Church of that place, to a very large and deeply interested auditory, composed of members from four congregations of the various religious denominations. The sermon was one of peculiar interest, evincing extensive historical research, and many of the essential elements of an eloquent and successful pulpit orator.

Union Meetiag at Bedford, Pa.—The Union meeting held lately at Bedford, was an immense gathering. The loyal men of that county turned out in vast strength, much to the astonishment of the leaders of the copperheads. The Bedford *Inquirer*, one of the most patriotic papers in the State, speaks of the great speech of our townsman, Judge Shannon. It says that "it was one of the happiest efforts we ever listened to in our life. Judge S. has been doing most effectual service in the cause of Curtin and Agnew.

Theatre.—The "Hunchback" drew a full house last night. Miss Susan Denin appeared as Julia, in which character she succeeded in putting forth her best efforts. A large and select audience, which this popular piece always draws, was present last night, and manifested unmistakable evidences of delight at the admirable manner in which it was played by Miss Denin. To-night Miss Denin will appear in the character of "Cinthia," the Wild Gipsey Girl, in the romantic drama of Flowers of the Forest.

Disastrous Fire.

B. L. Fahnestock's white lead works, running through from Lacock to Rebecca streets, Allegheny City, took fire this morning about half-past two o'clock, from some cause unknown, and was totally destroyed. The firm had a large stock of lead on hand, and, owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread, the entire building with its contents was consumed. The loss to Mr. Fahnestock and the owners of the property will probably amount to between $30,000 and $40,000. Owing to the late hour of the occurrence of the disaster, we were unable to learn the amount of insurance.

Union Meeting in Allegheny.—The friends of Curtin and Agnew have made arrangements for a Mass Meeting in the Diamond, Allegheny City, to be held this evening instead of Friday, as at first proposed. The gentlemen having the arrangements in hand are using every exertion to have the meeting a grand success, and if it is not, it will not be their fault. A large number of distinguished speakers have signified their intention to be present and address the meeting. We anticipate a vast outpouring of the patriotic masses, and every one who can conveniently should attend. Remember, to-night, the Diamond, Allegheny City.

The Death of Col. Purviance.

A Morris Island correspondent gives the following particulars of the death of Col. Purviance, whose remains passed through the city to Washington, Pa., on Tuesday: Lieut. Col. Purviance, of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania regiment, was killed in the trenches on Sunday morning by the explosion of a shell from one of our own guns.—He was standing at the extreme front at the time of the accident, observing the enemy's movements, when the shell exploded directly over his head, killing him instantly. The powder with which the shell was filled was damp, for which reason the fuse was cut short; but it seems a wrong calculation had been made, either in respect to the state of the powder or the length of the fuse.

The M'Keesport Convention To-Day.

We trust our readers will not forget the mass convention, which is to assemble at McKeesport to-day. Every preparation has been made for a grand demonstration, and we doubt not there will be an overwhelming turn out of the truly patriotic masses. Trains will leave the Connellsville Railroad depot for McKeesport at the hours mentioned in yesterday's *Commercial*, and the steamer "Jim Reese" will leave at nine o'clock for the same destination, returning at the close of the meeting. Our readers who can conveniently attend should make it a point to do so.

Criminal Court Proceedings—Trial of Miss Beatty, &c.

On the opening of Court, yesterday morning, the trial of Miss Elizabeth Beatty for the murder of John McCormick, was resumed. District Attorney Kirkpatrick opened the case for the Commonwealth, and gave a detailed statement of the tragedy as the Commonwealth expected to prove it. The first witness called was Coroner M'Clung, who testified that on the 23d day of January, 1863, he held an inquest on the body of John M'Cormick, lying dead in the office of Alderman McBride; saw the wound in the breast, and had Dr. M'Cook to make a *post mortem* examination; saw the bullet taken from the body, which had been in his possession ever since; the pistol was handed to him by officer Barry at the examination, and had also been in his possession ever since. [Both articles were exhibited in Court.]

Dr. George L. M'Cook testified that he held a *post mortem* examination on the body of John M'Cormick at the request of Coroner M'Clung; was sitting in his office at the time of the occurrence, and hearing the report of a pistol, went over to the Alderman's office; in passing through the hall into the Squire's office, found M'Cormick lying with his right side to the wall, on the platform leading to the hall; had him removed inside the office; found no blood on him externally; on putting my ear down, distinctly heard the blood gurgling from his heart; was satisfied that he was dying; bled in four minutes after I first saw him; after the Coroner summoned his jury, I made a *post mortem* examination; found a ball against the eighth rib, just against the angle or curve of the rib; the ball passed in a direct line from the point of entrance to the point where I removed it; the wound was in the left side; the ball in its passage penetrated the left lung, the left side of the heart and was buried immediately beneath the skin in front, between the cartilege of the fourth and fifth rib of the left side of the chest; of course the wound produced death; Dr. Duncan came in before I closed up the body; the occurrence took place at about three o'clock.

M. McBride, Esq., testified that he was an alderman for the Third ward, office on Fifth street. On the 23d of January, 1863, Elizabeth Beatty and John McCormick were in my office; there were present at the time two brothers named Johns, officer Barry and myself, beside Miss Beatty and McCormick; about two o'clock, McCormick, with officer Barry, came into the office; Miss Beatty was sitting in the office at the time; about three o'clock the brothers Johns came in; they transacted their business and were about leaving the office; the brothers Johns and McCormick left the office simultaneously; Miss Beatty was sitting in an arm chair at the side of my desk; officer Barry was sitting at the stove, in the centre of the room. [A diagram of the premises was here exhibited to the witness, who explained the same to the jury.] Immediately on the retiring of Johns and McCormick, he heard the report of a pistol; officer Barry sprung to his feet, and the next thing he saw he was turning Miss Beatty into the office from the door; did not observe anything in Miss Beatty's hand at the time; Miss Beatty took a seat on the settee in my office; I went to the platform in front of the office, and saw Dr. McCook standing over the body of McCormick, who was lying on the platform; assisted in bringing McCormick into the office; at first laid him on the floor, in front of the desk; removed him from the floor to the settee, where Mr. McCormick died; he died inside of five minutes after being removed into the office; Miss Beatty removed from the settee to another position in the office when McCormick was brought in; it was about twelve feet from where Miss Beatty was first sitting to the platform; McCormick had sunk down on the platform, with his head against the wall; would not be positive whether I saw the wound or not; did not see anything in the hands of Miss Beatty at any time; assisting in taking off the coat of deceased. [A coat, with a bullet hole in it, was here exhibited to the jury, and identified by the witness.]

On cross-examination witness was asked what was the nature of the business transacted by the parties, to which question the counsel for the State objected, but the objection was not sustained. The witness replied that the business that brought them there that afternoon was the raising of bail by M'Cormick to answer a charge made against him by Miss Beatty; the information was made on the 6th day of December, 1862, and the officer was unable to arrest him until the day named; the charge was for fornication and bastardy; she made a statement of how he accomplished the offence; Miss Beatty came to the office and told where defendant could be found and arrested; the only conversation between defendant and deceased that witness heard was on the entrance of M'Cormick, who spoke to Miss Beatty, and said "How are you, Lizzie?" do not recollect her reply, but think it was, "Very well."

Dr. J. L. Duncan testified that he was present at the *post mortem* examination on the body of deceased. The witness corroborated the testimony of Dr. M'Cook as to the nature of the wound.

Henry Johns testified that he knew John M'Cormick, who worked for him; was employed at the copper works, and he drove team for me; last saw him alive at Alderman M'Bride's office, about three o'clock, on the 23d of January; there were present the Squire, myself, my nephew, Edward Johns, the constable and Miss Beatty; my nephew is in Cleveland, O.; was at the warehouse of Dr. Hussey, when the clerk told me John was arrested, and was at Alderman M'Bride's office; went up there to see John, and to know what was the matter; told me he was arrested, and wanted me to go his bail; I went his bail; Miss Beatty was sitting down by the stove in the office; after entering the bail, I asked the Squire if he was through with us, and he said he was; asked the Squire if we could go, and he replied we could for the present; I went out first, Edward Johns followed, and M'Cormick came last; in going out John stopped me on the second or third step from the top, and asked me who would help him home, and told him Edward Johns; my head was turned back towards John, who was on the top of the platform; next heard a report of a pistol, and John M'Cormick say, "Oh! God, I'm shot;" he threw his arms up and fell into the arms of Edward Johns; at the time of this exclamation, saw Miss Beatty standing inside the door with a pistol in her hand; she was standing about half way between where she had been sitting and the door; her arm was extended toward John M'Cormick; saw the smoke of the pistol; next thing I saw was the officer throwing his arms around Miss Beatty, and taking the pistol from her; he took her to the back part of the office to sit down on the settee; run out to the street for a doctor, and met Dr. M'Cook coming in; helped to stretch M'Cormick out on the floor, [witness described the room;] went home then, and left Miss Beatty sitting in the office.

On cross-examination, witness stated that he couldn't remember seeing Miss Beatty immediately before the firing; saw the blaze and smoke of the pistol; she was four or five feet from the door when the firing took place; witness was standing on the second or third step from the door.

Mrs. Mary Ann M'Cormick testified that she was the mother of John M'Cormick; last saw him alive at his dinner, on the day he was brought home dead; at that time lived at the copper works; John was in the thirty-third year of his age. [Witness identified the under clothing worn by her son on the day of the murder.]

John Barry testified that he was constable of the Third ward, and arrested John M'Cormick at Hussey & Co.'s warehouse; took him up to the alderman's office about two o'clock; Miss Beatty and Ald. M'Bride were the only parties in the office at the time; he was in the office about an hour before he went out; witness remained in the office all that time; Miss Beatty was sitting between the iron post and the corner of the desk, where she remained until such time as the bail was entered; the two Johns went out first, and M'Cormick last; Miss Beatty was standing at the end of the desk; I was sitting in front of the stove, facing the desk; could see what was transpiring in the office; she followed right after; saw she was going to the door, and fetching her hand from under her shawl; saw her right arm extended with a pistol in her hand; heard the crack of the pistol, and he (M'Cormick) screamed; heard him say he was shot; witness stepped out of his chair and caught Miss Beatty, at which time M'Cormick had his back against the wall; M'Cormick was about going off the platform, when he was shot; Miss Beatty had her shoulder to the jam of the door, with her arm extended outside; think the platform was about four feet square, which is on a level with the office floor; threw my arms around her, and took the pistol from her, and she delivered herself up to the Squire. Witness identified the pistol, which had five balls in it, one barrel being discharged. Witness saw the smoke and flash from the pistol, which was held by Miss Beatty.

On cross-examination, witness testified that he had the warrant for M'Cormick's arrest from the 6th of December till the 23d of January; had been looking for him, and was told he had left; Miss Beatty and M'Cormick had some conversation; he said he had seen a friend of hers, and she asked him if he would get over it; that was all the conversation that he heard between them; when the bail was being entered, and the Squire asked her if she was satisfied, she said it would do; did not hear her say, "Yes, $300 for me."

The Commonwealth closed their case here, when Mr. Marshall opened the case for the defence. He gave a history of the plaintiff's and defendant's intercourse, commencing from their youth in Ireland. He detailed the circumstancas of the outrage upon Miss Beatty, and of her conduct after its committal by M'Cormick. She had continually to be watched for fear of her taking her life, so unsettled had become her reason. He contended that, from the evidence the defence would present, Miss Beatty was in such a state of mind after the outrage that she was not responsible for the act.

The first witness called for the defence was the mother of the accused, Mrs. Esther Beatty, who testified that defendant was sixteen years of age on the 8th of August last; about three weeks after this misfortune befel her, she disclosed to me the cause of her grief; witness on two occasions prevented defendant from taking her life, once at twelve o'clock at night and the other time at two o'clock in the morning; on two separate nights she tried to freeze herself to death; caught her once with a bottle of laudanum to her lips; caught her by the throat and prevented her taking it; couldn't say how much she slept; sometimes she would be lying on the settee and sometimes sitting inside the door crying; she would go around crying, and sometimes pulling her head down to the ground; hardly ever saw her cheeks dry; witness' husband died one week after Elizabeth was sent to jail for the killing of M'Cormick; witness' daughter's child is six weeks old; when she was sleeping she was talking all the time about her seducer; from the time this trouble came upon her, witness never knew her to sleep in a bed; could never get a sensible answer from her; for two months before the death of M'Cormick, witness never slept but in a chair; sometimes my daughter's cries would wake me up; her words in her sleep were for him to go away; after this trouble came upon her, she would have struck me; before this she was a kind child.

Rebecca Patterson, a married sister of defendant, testified that Elizabeth was at her house in Butler county for four weeks previous to the murder; she left her house the night before the shooting; when defendant was at her house she did not appear to be the same girl she was before; she would go around crying and rubbing her hands; when she first came, she slept up stairs, but as time she did not appear to sleep well and would walk the floor at nights, had her bed brought down stairs; she did not sleep at all, but would sit up crying; at meal times she would eat a few bites and then get up; watched her during the four weeks, and never knew her to sleep a sound night; before this trouble, she was a healthy girl, and merry; during the four weeks never saw her merry, and when anybody came in the house she would keep very quiet—would go up stairs and lay on the bed; the night before the shooting, her sister cried all night, and never went to bed; would not go to bed, but was out on the porch all night; she did not go away.

Alexander Patterson, husband of the last witness, corroborated his wife's testimony relative to the conduct of Elizabeth while at his house. He never knew her to pass a quiet night.

Esther Beatty, a younger sister of the defendant, testified to the condition of her sister about the house after the trouble came upon her; sometimes witness would give her dishes to wash, and in about two hours after she would wash them again; she never slept in her bed after the trouble happened, but would go around trying to kill herself; witness would have to go after her for fear she would throw herself over the hill; she could not bear any one to talk to her about her trouble; her conduct to mother was rude; the night before she shot M'Cormick, she stayed out on the porch and cried; it was cold; the first night she stayed out on the porch, she prayed all night; she prayed to be relieved of her trouble; knew John M'Cormick; he came to the house while father was sick, sometimes on Saturday night, but generally on Sunday; never was there after this trouble.

The testimony for the defense closed here, when the counsel agreed to submit the case without argument. After a brief consultation with his associates, Judge Sterrett proceeded to charge the jury. He reviewed the evidence as it had been elicited during the trial, and then proceeded to the consideration of the defense set up by defendant's counsel, and quoted an opinion of Chief Justice Gibson on the subject of insanity. He urged upon the jury to consider well the evidence in the case, and, in the words of the opinion quoted, instructed them that whether the alleged insanity was general or only partial, the degree of it must be so great as to control the will of the person so subjected. The Judge's charge was a clear and impartial one, and did honor equally to his head and heart.

About half-past four, the jury retired to consult upon their verdict, and at about a quarter to eight they returned with a verdict of not guilty. The result did not seem to create any surprise in the court, and Miss Beatty retired to her home with her mother.

Deserter Arrested.

At the time of the draft in the 24th District, a man named Frank Nichols offered himself as a substitute and was accepted. He was highly recommended to Captain Cuthbertson, who, at his solicitation, recommended him for a position as a non-commissioned officer, in case the drafted men should be formed into independent regiments. In company with a squad of drafted men and substitutes he was brought from New Brighton, the headquarters of the 24th District, to this city, to be placed in camp here. Arrangements were made to keep the squad at one of our hotels on the night of their arrival, and Nichols was made sergeant of the guard. During the night he obtained about $1,500 from the substitutes, and in company with eight of the squad, deserted. No clue to his whereabouts was obtained until last week, when Capt. Cuthbertson learned that his wife, residing in Bridgewater, Beaver county, was in regular receipt of letters; and ascertaining that a telegram had been received from Philadelphia, addressed to Mrs. Nichols, and signed by "John Rich Cree," —intended for "John Richcreek"—he immediately dispatched officers C. W. Taylor and Isaac Covert to Philadelphia, to arrest Mr. "Richcreek," who on their arrival, was awaiting an answer to his dispatch, but who was immediately identified as the original Frank Nichols, and who was brought to this city, where he is now in the hands of the military authorities. Mr. Nichols had previously sustained a good character, and, we understand, denies any complicity with the other deserters, whom, he says, he left under proper guard at the time of his desertion. He seems, however, to have taken the matter quite coolly, as he had gone to house-keeping in Philadelphia under entirely *new* auspices, furniture, house, wife, and all.

Base Ball Match.

The base ball match between the Allegheny and Keystone Clubs, played on the West Common yesterday afternoon was won by the former. Taking into consideration the want of practice, neither club having played any for two years, the playing done was very good. As the Allegheny and Keystone Clubs have opened the ball, we hope they and other clubs will keep it rolling, and give us many matches of this noble game. The rulings of the umpire, Mr. Jennings, gave universal satisfaction. The following are the innings:

ALLEGHENY CLUB.

	Hands Lost.	Runs.
W. J. Blackstock, catcher	3	5
Robt. Elton, 2d base	1	4
J. J. Moody, pitcher	3	5
Jno. W. Euwer, short stop	3	4
J. M. Carr, right field	3	3
T. M. Blair, centre	3	4
Jos. Maxwell, 1st base	5	2
H. B. Murphy, left field	2	3
Jas. McBrier, 3d base	4	3
Total		36

KEYSTONE CLUB.

	Hands Lost.	Runs.
Jno. Earle, pitcher	6	0
H. K. Smith, 2d base	1	3
W. McClintock, catcher	4	2
T. A. Sproull, short stop	0	6
E. Schwartz, 3d base	5	0
T. Scott, left field	3	2
C. Hoch, centre	3	2
A. Cameron, 1st base	1	4
J. R. Paxton, right field	3	3
Total		22

Umpire—W. Jennings.
Scores—T. Scharty and David Ray.

Payment of the State Troops.

Adjutant General Russell has, by order of the Governor, issued an order under date of the 7th instant, in which he says: "Much delay having unavoidably occurred in the payment of the militia called out by the proclamation of the Governor, and by the authority of the President of the United States, dated September 14th, 1862, for the reason that the formalities of muster required by the United States regulations had necessarily been omitted in putting them into service; and a form of roll having been approved by the proper Department at Washington as a sufficient voucher at the Treasury for their payment, Captains and officers commanding organizations of troops under the said call will immediately make application to this Department, distinctly stating their postoffice address, that printed blanks of the approved roll and the proper instructions may be at once furnished."

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

The Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania has recently engaged the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, for the purpose of holding a grand autumn exhibition of plants. The exhibition will commence on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 15th of September, and continue the two following days. The Society offers large premiums, and it is expected that the contributions of fruits and flowers will on, this account, be large and fine. The science of horticulture has been the subject of much study and experiment within the past few years, and the improvement therein has been very marked. The cultivation of shrubs, trees, fruit and flowers, whether useful or ornamental, ought to be encouraged and improved by frequent exhibitions of the kind mentioned above.

Formal Opening of the Union Club Rooms.

The spacious and splendid rooms of the Union Club, in Wilkins' Hall, were opened to the public last evening, and were thronged with a vast concourse of our citizens. In the absence of Hon. T. M. Howe, President of the Club, General J. K. Moorhead was called to the chair. On taking his seat, the General made a few pertinent remarks, which were well received. Stirring and eloquent addresses were delivered by Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., Judge Kelly, A. M. Woodward, Esq., Col. Ormsby, of Indiana, and Wm. C. Moreland. The addresses were received with great applause, and much enthusiasm prevailed in the meeting during their delivery. Young's brass band discoursed most elegant music between the speeches, and contributed much to the interest of the occasion. The large audience present separated in the best possible humor over the good news that Chattanooga was ours, giving three cheers for Rosecrans, three for Governor Curtin, and three for the Union ticket.

Left for Erie.—Governor Curtin, John W. Forney, Esq., Hon. Wm. F. Johnston and Judge Shannon, left the city yesterday for Erie, where they are to address a Union meeting to-day. From Erie, the party go to Meadville. Governor Curtin expressed his regret at being unable to attend the meeting at McKeesport to-day, other engagements rendering it impossible.

Grand Union Demonstration at Kittanning.

The great Union Convention, composed of men of all parties, which assembled at the county seat of Armstrong county, the former home of ex-Governor Johnston, on Tuesday the 8th inst., was a most decided success in every particular. It was really and truly a big day, a Tuesday that will long be remembered in the ancient borough, which is one of the wealthiest, healthiest, nicest towns in this broad commonwealth. A gentleman who has resided there for forty years, informed our special reporter, who was present, that there never had been such a crowd, or so much enthusiasm, in Kittanning, on any occasion whatever, within his recollection.

THE RECEPTION OF GOV. CURTIN.

It had been announced that Gov. Curtin, ex-Governor Johnston, Hon. W. D. Kelly, Dan. Dougherty, Esq., Col. J. B. Clark, as well as other distinguished patriots, statesmen and orators would be present to address the Convention, causing a vast multitude of honest voters, lovely women and sweet, innocent little girls, to assemble to welcome with wreaths, flowers, &c., the fearless champions of the Stars and Stripes, and the Union. When the first and regular train arrived from the city, and it was found that Gov. Curtin was not on board, a feeling of disappointment and mortification took hold upon the people, but this was of short duration, as in an hour or two afterwards his tall, erect and manly form was recognized walking up the main street, to the Reynolds House. The maimed soldier, placing his head gear on the end of his crutch, whirling it in the air, with such cheers as he was able to utter, gave expression to the emotions of his heart! the jewelled hands of beautiful women clapped with delight when they knew the man who has done so much for their husbands, fathers, brothers and lovers, now in the army, was passing! the loud, hearty yell of the honest farmer and mechanic told his feelings, while the beaming, joyous countenances of the little ones, who crowded the sidewalks, holding in their tiny hands, bouquets of fragrant flowers, showed that even their innocent little hearts were in the right place, and that they too loved the soldier's friend.

On arriving at the Kittanning depot, the party was met on the main street by a long line of vehicles, containing the hardy yeomanry of the country. The procession was headed by Young's Brass Band of this city, with Maj. Phelps, (mounted on a noble looking, blooded grey horse, owned by James Mosgrove, Esq.,) as Marshal. The Major halted the procession on recognizing Governor Curtin, when cheer after cheer rent the air; the wildest enthusiasm prevailing. Arrived at the Reynolds House, one of the best Hotels in Western Pennsylvania, after a brief rest, and partaking of a most excellent dinner, the meeting was organized as follows:

ORGANIZATION OF CONVENTION.

Col. J. B. Findley, who has done much towards crushing the rebllion, then called the assembled thousands to order, and nominated the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

President—Hon. H. A. S. D. Dudley.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

Apollo—James Guthrie, William Wray;
Kiskiminetas—Robt. Beatty, James Y. Jackson;
Burrell—Ephraim Hays, John King;
Plum Creek—Archibald Johnston, R. M. Gibson;
Kittanning—William Sinclair, Peter Heilman;
Manor—J. A. Heilman, George Borard;
Allegheny—John Truby, J. P. Coulter;
Leechburg—Jonathan Hetrick, Addison Leech;
Freeport—Benjamin F. King, John Woods;
South Buffalo—A. W. Lane, David Rodgers;
North Buffalo—James Blain, James H. Claypole;
Franklin—Wm. F. Rumberger, Samuel Porterfield;
Wishington—Jacob Woods, William Dickey;
Sugar Creek—Christopher Foster, William Rabbitt;
Brady's Bend—Chambers Templeton, Thos. G. Jones;
Perry—E. L. Burtch, Fullerton Parker;
Madison—George Craig, Jr., Thomas Gray;
Mahoning—John Shoemaker, Jr., J. K. Hamilton;
Red Bank—Archibald Glenn, William Buffington;
Wayne—Joseph Knox, Capt. J. T. Irvin;
Cowanshanock—John M'Elroy, George A. Barnard;
Pine—John Zimmerman, Jeremiah Bonner;
Valley—Isaac Rhea, F. G. Creary;
Kittanning—A. Colwell, Philip Mechling.

Secretaries—Jacob Frutly, J. B. Fullerton, Wm. Pollock, M. M. Steele, William B. Meredith.

When as many of the officers as could find room on the platform were seated, Judge Dudley introduced

GOV. CURTIN,

Who made a brief, but thrilling and touching address, which was most enthusiastically applauded. We have neither time or space to give a full report of the speeches, but can say in all sincerty that they were patriotic, truthful, eloquent and to the point, reaching the hearts and consciences of the vast multitude present. The Governor at times was much affected by the manner in which himself and his remarks were received.

HON. WM. D. KELLEY,

Of Philadelphia, was next introduced, and for nearly an hour excited the attention of his audience. He is a logical, powerful and eloquent speaker, commanding from the very start, the attention and respect of his hearers. He gave the copperheads a very severe stirring up, and caused a few of them, who were loitering about to squirm wonderfully. It is a source of extreme regret that this distinguished orator, accomplished scholar and true patriot does not enjoy better health. His heart, however, is in the cause, and as long as he can stand up he will deal heavy and telling blows among the enemies of true republican principles.

COL. J. B. CLARK.

Of Allegheny City, the fighting preacher, who has shown his loyalty, bravery and coolness on the battle-field, now took the stand, and for a full hour entertained the convention in the usual fervent, eloquent and feeling manner, which has for several years characterized his efforts in the pulpit. No man can listen to Col. C., and doubt his sincerity. He is a patriot, soldier and christian.

GOV. JOHNSTON'S SPEECH.

This noble old war horse was kept back to close the ball for the afternoon, and most elegantly did he perform that duty. He knew every man and woman in the living mass before him, while they knew and loved him. When he was escorted to the platform, the cheers and yells of his old neighbors were perfectly deafening, and it was several minutes before he could proceed. We have some notes of his speech, but are compelled, reluctantly to forego writing them out for want of time and room. When we say it was one of his most powerful and happiest efforts, our readers can form some idea of what it was like. At the conclusion of the ex-Governor's speech the following Resolution was offered by Mr. R. W. Smith, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Slaveholders' Rebellion is without an adequate cause, is most wicked and unconstitutional; that it is most righteous and constitutional to use all legitimate means to suppress it; that our patriot PRESIDENT as the lawfully constituted head of the civil power and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy is using such means; that we will support him in the use thereof; that Gov. Curtin, the able and judicious statesman, the very soul of patriotism and loyalty, the constant, zealous and efficient friend of the true and gallant sons of Pennsylvania in the field, and Judge Agnew, the pure, able and loyal jurist, have, in their respective spheres, in sustaining the National Administration, nobly sustained the cause of our country; therefore, we will heartily and vigorously strive to secure their triumphant election; that henceforth until the night of the 13th of next October, we will individually, collectively, and in every laudable way, to the best of our ability, labor for the success of the Union Ticket, from Governor to Trustees of the Academy, firmly believing that in so doing we will but do our duty to our country, aid in conserving the Union, the Constitution and the inalienable rights of the mass of the people, and strengthen the arms and warm the hearts of the devoted patriots now periling their lives in the military and naval service of the United States, and that we will, to a man, vote for the proposed amendment of our State Constitution, granting the soldiers in the field the right of suffrage.

The following, offered by Col. J. B. Findley, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, and the several Committees of Arrangement be an Executive Committee for the campaign, or until their successors be chosen; and that the members thereof from each township and borough be and are hereby requested to appoint Vigilance Committees in the various school districts of their respective townships and boroughs for carrying into vigorous execution the spirit and proceedings of this meeting, and that similar meetings be held in such places and at such times as may be deemed expedient.

A resolution of thanks to the speakers was also adopted.

PRESENTATION OF BOQUETS.

During the delivery of the speeches several sweet and neatly dressed little girls presented the orators with boquets. Maggie Patton commenced this part of the programme by presenting the Governor with a very beautiful one. Sallie Barclay, daughter of the ex-Congressman, a dear little girl, favored Judge Kelly with another; Sophy, Sally, and Minnie Jordan each extended the same courtesy to Col. Clark —while Hannah Reynolds, Isabella Patterson, and Jennie Reynolds, determined to attend to their favorite, all three presenting Governor Johnston with one. Each of the distinguished gentlemen on receiving the presents, kissed the lovely little fairies. This part of the ceremony we had an idea, several larger girls present, would have had no objection to indulge in.

CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

About 5:30 P. M., the Convention adjourned, with three cheers for the speakers, three for the president, and three for the Constitution and the Union.

EVENING MEETING.

At seven o'clock, p. m., on repairing to the large and elegantly arranged Court House, which, by the way, is one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State, we found the spacious court room crowded almost to suffocation with ladies and gentlemen. At least a thousand people were present. If the speeches were good in the afternoon, they were better in the evening. Judge Dudley stated that owing to Mr. Dougherty, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Marshal, of this city, having failed to come, as expected, he would take the liberty of again calling upon Governor Curtin. The Governor remarked that it was rather hard on him to make two speeches in a day, but he would not refuse. He never made a better speech in his life, or one which told more. He was followed by Judge Kelley in one of the most stinging, sarcastic and argumentative speeches we ever listened to. He raked Buchanan and his thieving cabinet fore and aft. When he sat down the band played an air, when the meeting adjourned, and thus ended a most glorious day's work for the Constitution and the Union.

HOW THE GOVERNOR GOT TO KITTANNING.

A word, now, as to how the Governor and suite, composed of Judge Kelley and Mr. Alex. Wilson, of Philadelphia, together with the special of the *Commercial* reached the Convention. When the Governor arrived at the Monongahela House, on Tuesday morning, at 1 o'clock, he was informed by one of the clerks in the office that a special train, for his accommodation, and others who wished to go, would leave the Allegheny Valley depot, for Kittanning, at 8 o'clock A. M. A few moments before 8 the Governor and his friends were on hand, but it turned out that no arrangements had been made for a special train, and that the regular one had left punctually on time an hour before, with Superintendent Wright himself in charge. Things looked dubious about getting to the Convention, but Andrew G. Curtin never says die, and he intimated very emphatically that no matter what it cost, he was bound to be there in time. Acting on this idea, he left his friends at the depot, and proceeded in a carriage to look for Mr. Murray, one of the directors, with whom he soon returned. Mr. M., in the absence of the Superintendent or other officers in authority, took the responsibility of authorizing Mr. Lewis, the gentlemanly and accommodating freight agent, to put on an extra car and run the party up, the Governor, at the same time paying the expense of the trip. We were, in a few moments, on our way, making better time than was ever made on the road before, running the forty-five miles in about two hours.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

APART from some considerable activity in the government five-twenty loan, money matters were as quiet as usual. We are glad that this loan is being sought after by our monied men. It ought to absorb every dollar that can be spared. There is no reason that it should not become the most popular investment. In Philadelphia yesterday the sales of this loan amounted to $337,550. The fact is, capitalists here have been accustomed to receive such high rates for their money that it is with the greatest difficulty they can come down to the comparatively low offers of the government.

Several thousand dollars worth of Pittsburgh coupon sixes were sold in Philadelphia on Monday at 90 cents on the dollar. County bonds are held at eighty-four, but no sales.

The government receipts for revenue on last Thursday amounted to three-quarters of a million dollars., the largesi amount in any one day ever received.

A new bank has been commenced at Stillwater, Minn., with a capital of $25,000, under the name of the Bank of Stillwater. Its issues are of the denomination of 1's, 2's, 5's and 10's, and are secured by a deposit of $27,500 United States five-twenties with the Auditor of the State. Why didn't it organize under the national banking law. The reason doubtless is, that its owners had not sufficient capital, as that law wisely prescribes the minimum capital at $50,000, which is little enough for any bank.

The "First National Bank of Pittburgh," in beautiful and attractive gilded lettering, meets the eye, as you pass by the banking house of the "Pittsburgh Trust Company." This very popular institution has increased its capital to $400,000, with the privilege of a $1,000,000, and organized under the national banking act. We hope to see its bills soon in circulation.

A fraud of the denomination of $10 on Abraham Becker's Bank, New York, has been put into circulation. There is no such bank—it was projected but afterwards abandoned.

O. Paddock & Co.'s Bank, Watertown, New York, is a new institution that has lately commenced business. We notice that it is quoted in New York.

Gold yesterday, in New York, opened at 32¼, advanced to 33, and closed quiet at 31½@32. The Persia, for Liverpool, took out $301,387 of specie.

At the close of the Stock sales in New York, on Tuesday, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad brought 95½@96; Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad 80½@82. This is a slight improvement within a week.

Pittsburgh General Markets.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, September 10.

The market generally has taken an upward turn. The demand for the principal articles has increased. With the improved demand prices have also looked up. There has been some liberal transactions. The weather continues very pleasant. Among the sales made we note the following:

APPLES—The receipts continue to increase steadily; the sales were larger than on the previous day; 220 bbls were disposed of at $2@2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl—the latter figure for a good article.

ASHES—The demand has fallen off and prices are a shade lower. We note sales of 5 tons Soda at 3½@3¾c; other descriptions have declined ½@¾c ₱ lb.

WHEAT—The demand is increasing, and a number of lots were disposed of from wagon at full rates. Sales of White $1 10@1 12; Red $1 05@$1 08 ₱ bush.

OATS—The demand was not so large; sales 600 bush at 60c; 250 do, at depot, at same figures. The stock on hand is not large.

CORN—In consequence of the reported damage to the crops in certain sections of the West, prices are evidently on the advance; we note sales of 700 bush shelled at 80c. Some holders were asking higher figures.

RYE—The market was steady, and sales, regular, at 80c ₱ bush.

BARLEY—The demand continues to increase; sales 220 bush at $1 ₱ bush; 100 do, from wagon, at 95c.

BAGS—Prices have advanced; sales of 300 at $65@75 ₱ hundred.

HAY—Market very firm; sales of 14 loads at the scales at $30@35 ₱ ton.

SALT—Sales 150 bbls at $2 50@2 60 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER.—The market was steady with a good demand; sales of 1800 lbs packed at 17@19c; 1000 do prime at 22@24c.

FLOUR—The stock on hand is being rapidly diminished, and unless new supplies soon come to hand the demand will exceed the supply. Holders seemed more firm than they were a few days since. Among the sales we note the following: 600 bbls

FINANCIAL.

N. HOLMES & SONS,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
BANK NOTES AND SPECIE,
No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ COLLECTIONS made on all the principal cities throughout the United States. se7

GOLD, SILVER.

PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE,
AND
PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND
Railroad Stocks, Bought at Highest Rates, by
JAMES O'CONNOR.
Office, Bagaley's Building, cor. MARKET and WATER streets. se7

FARMERS' DEPOSIT BANKING CO.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT,
Par and Current Funds Received on Deposit.

THE UNDERSIGNED STOCKHOLDERS are individually responsible to depositors to the whole extent of their private means:

JAMES MARSHALL,	WILLIAM YOUNG,
JOHN SCOTT,	JACOB PAINTER,
WILLIAM WALKER,	WILLIAM CARR,
SAMUEL GEORGE,	S. B. ROBISON,
THOMAS MELLON,	THOMAS SCOTT,
ROBERT BELL,	JOSEPH LOVE,
JOHN M'DEVITT,	D. A. STEWART,
JOHN FLOYD,	D. R. GALWAY,
HAY WALKER,	W. W. M'GREGOR,
JOHN S. DILWORTH.	

JAMES MARSHALL, President.
R. A. GEORGE, Cashier.

THE FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
(LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.)
Capital, $400,000, with privilege to Increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK.	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.	
se7	JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 110 SMITHFIELD street, (opposite the Custom House).
Chartered by the Legislature.

OFFICERS:
President—JAMES PARK, Jr.,
VICE-PRESIDENTS.

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JOHN F. JENNINGS,	A. REINEMAN,
THOS. D. MESSLER,	JOSHUA RHODES,
THOS. S. BLAIR,	JACOB STUCKRATH,
FRANCIS SELLERS,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
HENRY LLOYD,	ALFRED BLACK.

TRUSTEES:

JOSIAH KING,	C. W. RICKETSON,
A. S. BELL,	S. H. HARTMAN,
S. S. FOWLER,	R. J. ANDERSON,
J. W. WOODWELL,	D. E. McKINLEY,
F. HAHL,	C. H. WOLFF,
J. M. TIERNAN,	R. D. COCHRAN,
D. M. LONG,	Wm. SMITH,
JAS. W. BAXTER,	G. B. JONES,
C. ZUG,	B. F. JONES,
JOS. DILWORTH,	W. H. PHELPS,
W. A. REED,	C. B. HERRON,
R. C. SCHMERTZ,	W. IHMSEN.
	D. E. McKINLEY,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Open daily, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Also, TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Deposits received of ONE DIME and upwards.
Dividends declared in December and June of each year.
Dividends allowed to remain are placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bear interest, thus compounding it.
Books containing Charter, By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
☞ This institution offers, especially to those persons whose earnings are small, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, their money not only being safe, but bearing interest, instead of remaining unproductive. se7

THE OLDEST AND BEST—
KENNEDY'S BANK REVIEW,
Contains a list of all the Banks in the country, and the Discount rates in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, with a description of the frauds on their notes. Also, a reliable report of the Pittsburgh markets, and a general financial summary.
Published monthly for $1, and semi-monthly for $2 a year, in advance:
Edited and published by
JAMES W. KENNEDY,
sep7 78 FIFTH street.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage, in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bills shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, *ss*:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true, and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.
ELI SLIFER,
sep7:toct13] Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, after subjecting it to the severest tests known to the trade, are fully persuaded that there is no Family Washing Soap in the United States, for so little money, having at once so many good qualities, (and so few discounts.)
OF BEAUTY—In colors, firmness, surface and texture generally.
OF PURITY—In freedom from rosin, turpentine, clay, fish oils, stale greese and adulterations.
OF QUALITY—For washing—with cold, warm, soft, hard or salt water—clothes, of every description, coarse or fine; cotton, linen, woolen or silk; dyed, printed or white; for erasing tar, grease, pitch, paint, oil, printers' ink, shoemakers' wax, etc., from clothes, furniture and from the hands.
Give it a fair trial for yourselves, and be convinced.
Remember, the name is on each bar. Ask for a copy of the directions.
B. C. & J. SAWYER,
Discoverers and Sole Manufacturers.
sep7 47 WOOD street, Pittsburgh.

EMBALMING.—
W. H. DEVORE,
UNDERTAKER, 104 GRANT STREET,
Having been appointed
SOLE AGENT FOR WESTERN PENNA.,
by DRS. BROWN & ALEXANDER, of Washington, D. C., sole possessors of the important secret process of embalming and petrifying the human body, is prepared to receive all orders or
Embalming and Petrifying Bodies,
which will be performed with promptness. Those having friends who have died from disease or in battle, and are desirous of possessing the body without detriment to the health of those around, can procure their bodies by calling upon Mr. DEVORE, who has made such arrangements with Dr. Brown & Alexander that the body is procured, embalmed by them and shipped immediately to this place.
Mr. D. is also prepared to embalm bodies in this city or neighborhood. se7

INSURANCE.

CITIZEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH. Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

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Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
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PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH.
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Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire
On DWELLINGS, STORES, and
OTHER BUILDINGS:
FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE.
Insures MARINE and INLAND RISKS on
STEAMBOATS AND FREIGHT
At as LIBERAL RATES as are consistent with security.
Losses PROMPTLY ADJUSTED and PAID.

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WM. B. HAYS,	DANL. WALLACE.

WM. PHILLIPS, Pres't,
JOHN WATT, Vice Pres't.
se7 WM. F. GARDNER, Sec'y.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Ro. C. LOOMIS, Agent,
No. 59 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
FOR THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, July 1st, 1863,.....$2,007,530 91.
PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
Assets,.....$545,896 46.
SPRINGFIELD FIRE INS. CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
Assets,.....$407,079 30.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO.,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Assets,.....$355,967 39.
POLICIES ISSUED
For either of the above Companies.
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CONFECTIONERY.
P. REYMER,.....J. S. REYMER,.....H. D. REYMER.
REYMER & BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS,
NUTS, CONFECTIONERY,
SUGARS, FIRE WORKS, &c.
Also, Manufacturers of all varieties of
Fine Cream Candies, Chocolate Creams,
GUM, JELLY AND LIQUORICE DROPS,
JELLIES, SYRUPS, &c.
Nos. 126 and 128 WOOD St., abv. FIFTH,
se7 PITTSBURGH, PA.
A NEW STOCK OF
FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
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SILVER PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS,
At greatly REDUCED PRICES now opening.
J. M. ROBERTS,
16 FIFTH STREET.
☞ Special attention given to the REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES. se7

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WM. SMITH.....DAVID S. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.
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NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
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Warehouse, 149 First & 120 Second sts.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of
Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings.
☞ Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings o every description made to order.
☞ Having a complete MACHINE SHOP attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

WM. G. PRICE,
BERLIN FOUNDRY,
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Manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of castings for OIL REFINERIES, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of castings for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also, castings of all kinds for PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS. Also, JOBBING and MACHINE CASTINGS, light or heavy, made to order.

CHANDLERY.
J. H. SAWYER.....N. P. SAWYER.
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Miners', Mould, Chrystaline
AND
STAR CANDLES.
Lard, Coal and Carbon Oil,
AND
SOAP POWDER.
Oleine, Rosin, German, Castile
TRANSPARENT, PURE PALM, BARBERS', TOILET, HONEY,
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
NO. 47 WOOD STREET,
OPPOSITE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
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GREAT BARGAINS
IN
SILKS,
AT
BARKER'S,
59 MARKET STREET.
A REDUCTION OF
50 PER CENT,
IN BLACK AND COLORS.
ALL NEW SHIRTING MUSLINS,
12 1-2 cts. Per Yard.
sep7

AMERICAN WATCH AGENCY.
REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
No. 42 FIFTH Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The attention of dealers and others is respectfully solicited to our large and varied assortment of
AMERICAN WATCHES,
acknowledged by all who use them to be the BEST watch for every day wear. They are not liable to get out of order, and keep time to the second. We have them put up in silver and gold cases of every description. se7

BOERHAVE'S BITTERS,
BOERHAVE'S BITTERS,
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THE GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA,
THE GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA,
THE GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Selling at half price by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
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SINGER & CO.'S
SEWING MACHINES
For sale at New York prices, by
R. STRAW,
No. 32 MARKET street, Pittsburgh.
☞ Machines of various sizes constantly on hand. Also, Silk and Thread on Spools, Binding Gauges of various kinds, and Needles. [se7

OFFICE OF THE
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
Odd Fellows Building, Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
se7 GEO. BINGHAM, Agent.

The Daily Commercial.

THE LEISURE HOUR.

O, WHY SHOULD WE MOURN.

BY FRED. W. WEBSTER.

O, why should we mourn for the loved ones
Who've passed to a happier sphere!
Who dwell 'mid the beauties of Eden,
And drink from its river so clear;
Who strike with soft touches the harp-strings
And sound joyous anthems of praise,
While gems brighter far than earth's jewels
In each of their coronals blaze.

They sigh not, they weep not, they toil not,
Then why should we sigh? and why weep?
The tears which we shed are but wasted,
Our grief is but empty, though deep;
For where they have gone we will meet them
And join in their songs of praise,
While gems brighter far than earth's jewels,
In each of our coronals blaze.

GOD'S HEROES.—Here are "God's heroes," of the sick chamber and the vigil by the candle-side; heroes of poverty and the workshop; of silent, patient endurance, having learned through much tribulation that waiting and suffering are their destined work; the heroes of long suffering, forbearance, and charity, or of victory over pain, and of the unostentatious self-denials of the household; the lowly-toiling men and women, climbing mounts of sacrifice under heavy crosses, without a human hand held out in sympathy; the noble army of martyrs who have found and followed the Master's footprints in the daily rounds of humble duties, transfiguring the despised, circumscribed, care-encumbered life of theirs into a living testimony to the truth of Christ's evangel; the lonely sufferers, priests by a heavenly consecration, offering the sacrifices of praise in garret and cellar; men and women far from stipulating delights of successful activities, coworkers with Christ sowing in hope the seed whose increase they shall never reap; "the sacramental hope of God's elect," ever ascending with songs most jubilant from the faithful performance of earth's lower ministers to the upper sanctuary, with its perennial and unhindered praise. They are passing up through the gates of morning in the city without a temple, and it is for other fingers than ours to weave the amaranth around their holy brows.

RACHEL.—I have had the pleasure of frequently meeting Rachel in society, and certainly it was impossible to have seen any one more high bred in appearance, dress, and manner. There was nothing exaggerated in her style of dress, which was always of rich material, but in perfect taste. She generally, in order to conceal the excessive spareness of her form, wore a high gown, fitting tight round the long, slight throat, and falling in heavy folds; the lace collar being fastened by some costly ornament. Her head, which was beautifully shaped, was generally adorned only by her thick, waving hair. Her eyes were very deeply set, and too jet black to be soft and pleasing; her profile was regular in its outline, but her face was long and narrow, and bore evident traces of its Jewish origin.

She had very small, well formed hands, with long, thin, tapering fingers, and pink nails, remarkably *bien soignes*. Her manner in a drawing room was particularly quiet, pleasing, and lady-like. She was neither forward nor servile, never forcing herself on any one's acquaintance, and yet never accepting a position of humiliation. I could completely understand how thoroughly English society had been taken in during her first visit to London, and how the most strait-laced dowagers had invited her, almost on a footing of intimacy, to their houses and select parties. It is true that she had not then completely thrown all appearances of propriety to the winds, as in her later career. I think I may say, without subjecting myself to any accusation of scandal or exaggeration, that no woman ever went beyond Rachel in immorality.

I have heard men say that it was just that contrast between her "company" manners, so distinguished, graceful, and dignified, and the coarse ribald tone which she assumed when at ease with her boon companions, that fascinated them. She must have studied vice as another might have studied virtue, and instead of feigning to be better than she really was, it seemed to be her glory to show to her admirers the darkest shades of her character, and make them kneel down and worship the idol of mud they had set up. Rachel exercised a wonderful power over numerous admirers, whom she took no pains to blind or deceive. —*Recollections and anecdotes by Captain R. H. Gronow.*

A TOUCHING SCENE.—Rev. Horace Bushnell, who is blind, a city missionary for twenty years in Cincinnati, in his late report relates the following:

Leaving the omnibus one day, and feeling for the sidewalk with his staff, a woman's voice inquired:

"Are you blind, sir?"

"Quite blind."

"Well, here's the sidewalk; but can you guess where you are?"

"Yes, at the corner of —— and —— streets."

"Well, you are good at guessing; but can you tell why God has deprived you, a holy man, of sight and left me, a drunken sinner, with my eyes?"

"Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight."

"Yes, he may be your father, but he is not mine."

"Have we not all one father? Hath not one God created us all?"

"One God created us, but I am now an enemy and not a child."

"It may be so, yet through the blood of Jesus, they who were sometimes alienated and enemies by wicked words, becomes reconciled to God."

"It may be you would be offended if I offered to lead you over this rough place?"

Now Simeon, the Pharisee, said silently in his heart, if this man were of God, he would know what manner of woman this is that touches him, for she is a sinner; but the scene of Bethany was present, and I said, "I will not be offended; take my arm."

She did so, saying, "Thank God! Thank God."

"For what?"

"That I may guide the feet of one of his servants, for I am not fit to touch the hem of his garment. I had a brother once, and he was a minister of God like you."

She was weeping. The hearse passed between. She said: "You can't see that?"

"No, what is it?"

"That is the pauper's carriage. Even the drunken paupers ride home in that when life ends."

"To what home?"

"The grave."

"Is the grave the sinner's home?"

"Would to God it were; then I could have hope of rest at last."

"Have you no hope?"

"No hope! Their worm dieth not, and their fire is not quenched."

"You should have hope."

"Why should I have hope?"

"God is good!"

"But I have abused his goodness."

"God is merciful!"

"I have despised his mercy."

"But God is love!"

For a short time she was silent, and then resumed:

"How can such a sinner as I have hope!"

"It is a faithful saying, that Jesus Christ came to save sinners."

"But I am a *great* sinner."

"His blood cleanseth from all sin."

"I'm a lost sinner!"

"But he can save to the utmost all who come to God by him. Now go and put this trembling hand into the hand of Jesus. At his feet confess your sins and ask for mercy, and you shall obtain it."

She wept aloud, and, with a voice of agony, exclaimed:

"Oh, that I knew where I could find him, I would kneel at his feet and wash them with my tears, and never leave the place until the pauper's carriage came to bear me to the grave."

Here I parted with the despairing stranger, whom I had never met before; but recently, when passing an unfrequented street, the same voice called:

"God bless you, sir! God bless you! Let me help you over this broken way, for I have found him!".

"Found whom?"

"He that can save to the utmost, and blessed be His holy name, for His blood cleanseth us from all sin."

A gentleman at Vicksburg writes a private letter to the St. Louis *News* to the effect that the negro regiments now in process of organization down the river are being filled up very rapidly. He thinks about fifty of these regiments will be ready for service by the 1st of October. He gives it as his opinion, formed from what he has seen of these sable soldiers, and the spirit with which they enlist, that they will be a very efficient element in the service.

Reverdy Johnson made an address at Saratoga on Friday, at the close of the County Fair. On the State of the Nation, he said the Government must be sustained. As to Slavery, it was an evil spirit, fruitful of National difficulties, and must finally fall in the contest with free principles. He said of the Proclamation that such slaves as it liberated could never be re-enslaved; where they were not liberated, the people would settle the matter themselves when they came back to the Union.

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
WILL FIND AT
BARKER'S,
NO. 59 MARKET STREET,
just what they need for
REPLENISHING THEIR STOCK,
and at the
LOWEST EASTERN CASH PRICES
se7

T. T. MYLER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE
NOTIONS.
NO. 62 WOOD ST., CORNER OF FOURTH.
se7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS.
J. M. BURCHFIELD,
Northeast corner of FOURTH and MARKET streets, has opened his second supply of
New Fall Dress Goods,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS and
MERINOS.
NEW GOODS receiving every few days during the season. se8

JOHN FLACK,
STEAMBOAT AGENT,
Office second story No. 90 WATER street,
se9 Pittsburgh.

H. C. MACKRELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
No. 114 FIFTH street, Pittsburgh. [se8:1y

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT.
se9

ANDREW HUMBERT,
ALDERMAN
AND
POLICE MAGISTRATE,
No. 77 THIRD street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Indentures, Liens, and Articles of Agreement, accurately executed. se7

WM. PICKERSGILL & CO.,
LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
No. 48 WOOD Street, between Third and Fourth, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

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LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.
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In every variety of French and American PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS, BORDERS, FIREBOARD PRINTS, TESTERS, VIEWS and WINDOW CURTAINS.
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☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:1y

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Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.
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Corner of LIBERTY and ST. CLAIR streets,
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HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of

HOSTETTER'S BITTTERS

Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empiries and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impression it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE through out the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventive and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being parent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER.

PROSPECT COTTAGE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and considered as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever-down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 30, 1862.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Gentlemen: About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause, I shall be suffering never so acutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, I say with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, for all the money in the world.

I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,
JOHN W. BRONOUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYER'S LETTER.

NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP,
Near Alexander, Va., May 24, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs*: Will you do me the favor to forward, by express, one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity, it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy; for it is not only a Restorative, but a Preventative, for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has ever afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered.

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt.

RENSSELAERVILLE, July 7, 1864.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—Please send me some of your Bitters at your earliest convenience, as I have at present an extensive sale for them. I have no medicine of which I sell as much as your Bitters. I have kept them for two years last past. They have now begun to sell. They have performed some remarkable cures in Dyspepsia which have been of long standing, and from which they have acquired a reputation won by no other medicine in our market. I can send you certificates surpassing anything you ever published, if of any value to you, being anxious such a medicine should be introduced in every place. If persons were as well acquainted with it as I am, they would not be without it. Respectfully yours,
W. P. SWEET, Druggist,
Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y.

HOSTETTERS CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, sold by all respectable Druggists in all parts of the world,
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
se9 Pittsburgh, Penn.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Saturday, August 15th, 1863, Trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water Streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown:	7:55 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express do do	3:30 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
1st M'Keesport Accom'n:	11:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
3d do do	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
1st Port Perry do	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Braddock's do	4:15 p. m.	5:40 p. m.

Sunday Church Train to and from M'Keesport: 1:00 p. m. 10:00 a. m.
For tickets apply to GEO. BOULTON, Ag't.
se H. BLACKSONE, Supt.

1863 THE PITTSBURGH, 1863
FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Shortest and Most Direct Route
TO THE WEST!
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after April 20th, 1863, trains run as follows, viz:
WESTWARD THROUGH TRAINS:

	Fast Line.	Express.
Leaves Pittsburgh at	10:00 a. m.	12:40 p. m.
do Allegheny at	10:10 a. m.	12:50 p. m